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28 MAY 1927

Illustrated Supplement.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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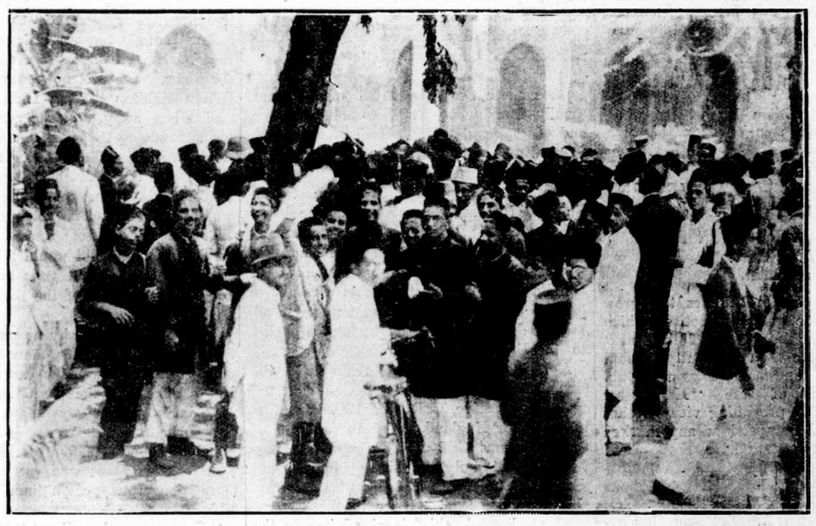
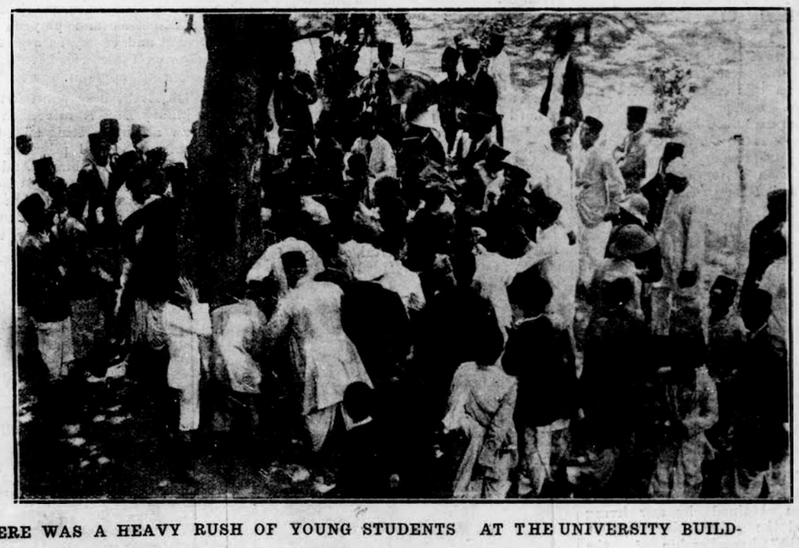
BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 28 1927

## "LEARNING TO WAIT!"





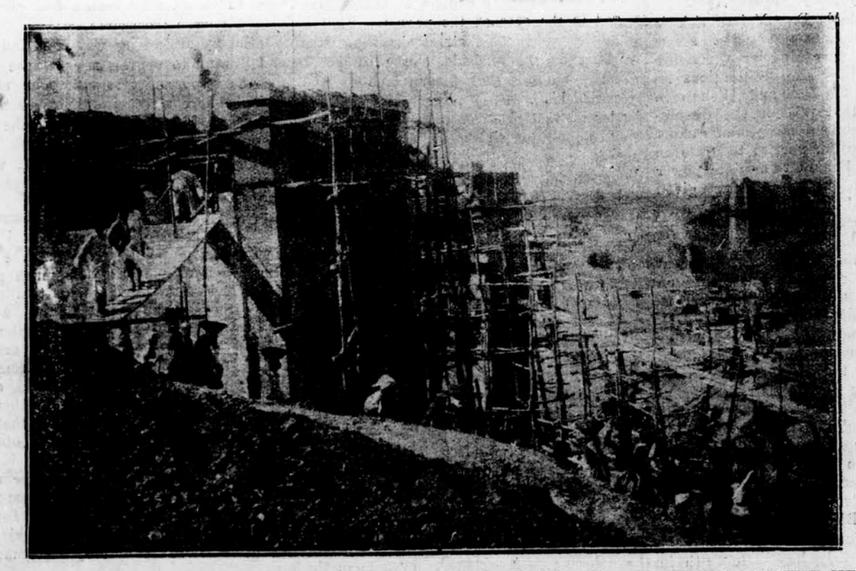
NEARLY 5,000 STUDENTS WERE DECLARED SUCCESSFUL ON TUESDAY LAST IN THE SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION. THERE WAS A HEAVY RUSH OF YOUNG STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS TO LEARN THEIR RESULTS.

## AT THE JAIL GATE.

## PUBLIC WELCOME

MR. S. A. DANGE WHO WAS RELEASED ON TUESDAY MORNING WAS ACCORDED AN ENTHUSIATIC RECEPTION AT THE GATE OF THE JAIL. A PUBLIC MEETING WAS HELD IN HIS HONOUR THE SAME EVENING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

## NEW BRIDGE ON THE NARMADA.



THE NARMADA BRIDGE WAS WASHED AWAY IN SEPTEMBER LAST. THE PHOTOS SHOW THE NEW MASONRY ABUTMENT PIERS ALREADY COMPLETED BY MESSRS. HINDUSTHAN CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., BOMBAY. THE MASONRY IS OVER 110 FEET IN HEIGHT FROM THE RIVER BED AND THE WORK WAS COMPLETED IN NEARLY TWO MONTHS TIME.

# PREMIERS OF FUTURE.

## PROMISING MR. MAXTON.

## CHANCES OF CHAMBERLAINS

## PROSPECTS FOR GREAT SPEAKERS

### MEN IN RUN OF COVETED PRIZE

So little are men concerned with the future as compared with the present that few indulge in speculators concerning such interesting subjects as, for example, which of any living statesmen that will see Prime Minister of England before they die.

It may be, indeed, that such speculation is worthless. A so-called Conservative Party may continue to rule England for the next twenty years, supported by a minority of electors, but reinforced by what the newspapers pleasantly call the "flapper vote," who, as I have been told by an investigator in the great factors, would almost unanimously give their votes to the Prince of Wales if they could, and, this being impossible, will plump for his closest living likeness, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, writes the Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman in the "Sunday Express."

TRIUMPH OF CLEVERNESS.

So that while Liberal and Labour fight, Mr. Stanley Baldwin might continue Prime Minister until all his contemporaries had disappeared from this earthly scene.

A well-known newspaper a few weeks ago presented an elaborate analogy between him and a previous Prime Minister who held office for some twenty years until he died. Not one man in ten thousand could tell you who was Prime Minister when Waterloo was won or when the massacre of Peterloo was condoned.

Lord Liverpool was a political half-wit, but he maintained his position because he had ambitious and clever men in his Government, each of whom preferred his imbecile dominance to the possibility of the other becoming supreme.

The situation to-day, although not the character, is similar. Mr. Baldwin, indeed is far from being politically half-witted. The formation of his Cabinet was a triumph of cleverness. He had two possible rivals of genius and a little of mediocrity to deal with.

He shunted one of the geniuses who might be troublesome, Lord Birkenhead, to the India Office, from which no credit could have been obtained by any living man. He placed the other, Mr. Winston Churchill, in the Chancellorship of the Exchaquer, which he accepted with alacrity and his antics there appear to have rendered him for ever impossible to be chosen as Conservative leader.

After that Mr. Baldwin was enabled to rest from his labours, having successfully achieved, at least within his own party, "Peace in our time, O Lord."

Yet it is neither discourteous nor unprofitable to discuss what miht happen if Mr. Baldwin retired from the highest position in the State, or if some party or combination of parties which knew not Baldwin entered into office.

In the present situation a new element arises. The great war and its consequences have practically devastated the political field of what I may call the middle-aged politician.

Between the ages of twenty-five and fifty there is probably no man in politics who is taken seriously as a competitor for high office.

YOUNGER GENERATION.

In pre-war days the ambitious "thirties" were pressing on the "forties," and driving them forward into eager competition with the "fifties" and "sixties."

Now there is no "younger generation knocking at the doors." As far as one can estimate, the future Prime Ministers of our time will be old men.

First, as to the Conservative Party. If Mr. Baldwin retired who would be elected leader and Prime Minister?

The first favourites in a rather doubtful field would probably be one of the two Chamberlains. The odds would be in favour of Sir Austen.

He has had a long record of parliamentary life in a variety of offices. Twice, at least, he has risked and apparently destroyed his parliamentary career on points of personal honour. He is an adequate speaker and debater, with an aspect of honesty and sincerity and only handicapped by occasional rather quaint pomposity, and a complete absence of humour.

Certainly, as an essentially House of Commons man he would be welcomed by all sections of the House of Commons.

At one time, when his foreign policy seemed clumsy and complicated, his half-brother, Mr. Neville, appeared backed as a winner. He is industrious, clever in debate, and has done considerable excellent work at the Ministry of Health, although here I should consider that the credit chiefly belongs to his Under-Secretary, Sir Kingsley Wood.

"But he gives to many the impression of being a little "second-rate." He appears (and of course I am only talking here of appearance) to be lacking in public generosity, in large views, in ideals, and the emotional expression of ideals which are required of a man who, on his own merits, is to occupy the greatest position in the wohld."

He seems to have been created to be the efficient mayor of a provincial town, and the command would seem to have been set forth "thus far and no further."

Others are backing outsiders. I have even heard a suggestion that Sir Douglas Hogg would be chosen leader. This seems to me frankly impossible, if anything is impossible in politics.

Sir Douglas is pleasant, indeed, and genial in company. But he only entered Parliament late in life. He knows nothing about politics. His speech has no power to kindle, illuminate or inspire. His utterances are always conspicuously those of the skilled barrister, using for one day and one day only the brief of the solicitor behind him.

The House of Commons does not like lawyers. Its members like still less lawyers to rule over them. Only one barrister has been Prime Minister in a hundred years; and Lord Oxford owed his triumph to qualities far different from those of his forensic ability.

The two men of genius whom the Tory Party possesses seem both hopelessly out of the running.

Lord Birkenhead, next to Mr. Lloyd George, has perhaps the greatest combination of qualities adequate to the Prime Minister of Britain.

He has unlimited courage, great gifts in swaying multitudes, or in the exact testing of debate. He was a great Lord Chancellor. He is loyal to his friends. Above all he possesses the one vital quality of judg-

MR. MAXTON.

ment and insight into a situation which enabled him, when all others failed, to settle the Irish question for all time.

But he is hopelessly embalmed among the dead in a chamber where the loudest voice sounds but as the gibber of a ghost. And unless some change can take place in the Constitution which will enable him to emancipate himself from the House of Lords, his chances are negligible.

Lastly, Mr. Winston Churchill, in House of Commons oratory and debate, is the only individual who competes with Mr. Lloyd George in creating excitement and temporary approval.

To the visitor, or the observer from abroad, he would appear obviously destined to success. But his judgment is worthless. His enemies are innumerable. He has no territorial influence behind him as the Chamberlians have the midlands, or Mr. Lloyd George all of North and a considerable part of South Wales.

As Lord Randolph Churchill had at the end only one wholehearted supporter—the late Mr. Louis Jennings, M.P.—so Mr. Churchill has only one wholehearted supporter, Captain Freddie Guest.

"How the immorality of my youth," cried Mirabeau, "injures the public good." No personal scandal, but a public record of political "immorality," injures the triumph of Mr. Churchill.

"The slashing invective against persons of his present party and against policies in which his present party believe the collapse at the Admiralty, the half-crazy adventures of Antwerp and Gallipoli; the failure as Chancellor to carry out what certain men so fiercely desire, seem likely to relegate him in history to the class of those whose political vices out-balanced political virtues and never led them to the highest position and the pomp of power."

As to the rest of the "ruck"—the "Jixes" the Cunliffe-Listers, the Worthington Evanses, the Amerys, the Bridgemans—one can only say that they might be included among those who "also ran."

I would say that none of these is impossible. for the man who talks about the impossible in politics is a fool. But I could endorse the old Latin saying, "Hominibus impossible est: Deo possible omnis est" (To man it is impossible; to God all things are possible.).

Less "impossible" rests round the future of the Liberal Party, although many shrewd persons assert, in order to make manys silly persons believe, that it has no future at all.

There is no reason at all to suppose that it may not come into power again within the next twenty, or even the next ten years, and that, therefore, in the probable lifetime of Mr. Lloyd George.

The man who would offer long odds against Mr. Lloyd George again becoming Prime Minister is a man more anxious to exhibit his prejudice than to acquire monetary return.

My subject in the article all through is not damage or desirability, but diagnosis. And in the diagnosis it is obvious that he is one of the first favourites.

He is perhaps the most hated of politicians and the most distrusted. He is also the most admired of politicians and the most loved.

He has been Prime Minister before. He has been dictator of England. He has been diciator of England many been dictator of Europe. He is the only man in Parliament who can fill the House of Commons and play on the minds of friend and enemy as a great virtuoso plays alike on those who have come cold or come eager to applaud.

He is the only politician in whom the ordinary man is interested and who can draw at any meeting an audience of ten to twenty thousand people who merely desire to hear and see him. And he is the only leader in politics who is looking beyond to-day to to-morrow and has associated himself with active, brilliant, intellectual minds in devising policies to meet the needs

SIR DOUGLAS HOGG.

of the new generation, instead of mumbling platitudes of the old.

GOLD BOXES.

He was once in the position of the younger Pitt, with, in famous words, gold boxes raining around him containing the freedom of all the cities of England.

He has been again in the position of William Pitt, Lord Chatham, with none so poor to do him reverence. Chatham afterwards became Prime Minister, hampered by disease, and would have obtained the Prime Ministership again and saved the American colonies but for death.

History never repeats itself, and he would be a bold man who would definitely prophesy that the leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party will be Prime Minister again; so much depending on the vicissitudes of time and change, the clash of parties, and the future of politics more incalculable than in any previous epoch of English history.

It would be out of place here for me to discuss the merits or demerits of my own colleagues in the Liberal Party.

Of the Labour Party I dealt with Mr. MacDonald's possibilities last week. Were he to abandon politics, his successor and possible future Labour Prime Minister is the most difficult to calculate of any of the three parties.

Mr. Snowden stands out for his brilliance and defiant courage, crippled with physical disability, yet with a high House of Commons reputation and great personal popularity there.

But the years will be telling on him before the Labour Party obtains office, and that courage itself has hopelessly alienated the "comrades" who form the bulk of the lively elements of a party straddling more than any other between two extremes.

Mr. Wheatley will undoubtedly be the leader of the Left, and if the country, under the influence of a class war by the rich on the poor, continued unemployment, and fall in trade and wages, drifts towards the Left, I should say he might be included among the favourites.

The extraordinary violence of his public speeches merely shocks the same people as were shocked by those of Gladstone fifty years ago, or of Joseph Chamberlain a decade after. He also possesses courage in the House of Commons, and substantial parliamentary gifts.

GREAT ORATOR.

In my negotiations with him on the only Bill of importance passed by the Labour Government I found a mind different not only in degree, but in kind from the majority of those which had suddenly been raised from obscurity to be heads of great Government departments.

Mr. Maxton is a great orator, with considerable personal charm and considerable popularity in the House. But ill-health and a certain puckish irresponsibility at present hamper his possibilities.

But he is far the youngest of the candidates I have mentioned, and his political development has only just begun.

Mr. Jim Thomas is popular with all parties, has a gift of shrewd and racy speech, and judgment and coolness of mind which have enabled him to obtain greater benefits for the railwaymen whom he represents than any other trade union leader since the war.

But his election as leader would undoubtedly cause an immediate split in his party. For the Socialists hate him more than they hate any Conservative or Radical.

In any immediate vacancy, I think I should bet on Mr. Arthur Henderson being chosen. If he does not excite passionate enthusiasm, he is very careful to make no enemies in any section of his party. And if his rather rotund oratory lacks distinction, it at least gives no offence.

He plods away, working hard and efficiently at the party organisation, and it might be found at a moment of crisis that he was the only man capable of keeping the party united.

These speculations are thrown out as subjects of the interest and discussion. The best of the kind are but shadows in thehazardous and transitory world of political adventure.

It is quite probable that some one now in the House of Commons or on one of the three front benches may be Prime Minister in the next decade or the next generation.

It is quite probable that some politician not at present in Parliament, or even some man not hitherto known as a politician, may attain the coveted prize which seems in theory so desirable and wears in practice so thin.

Looking through all my "favourites," I am not sure I should not back "the field" against the lot the "field" consisting of the twenty odd million Englishmen whose names I have not mentioned on this occasion.

## IRISH SEPARTIST MOVEMENT

### DE VALERA'S RETURN FROM AMERICA.

The Free State still declines to grow excited about the general election, which is to be held in the first half of next month, and there is a difficulty about finding suitable candidates, says the Dublin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The prevailing view is that the election will not produce any marked change in the composition of the present Dail beyond a weakening of the Republican and the strengthening of the Labour element, but Mr. De Valera is now on his way home from America and his arrival will introduce an incalculable factor which may conceivably upset our political calculations and our political equilibrium. So much is in a name.

Mr. De Valera is the only living Irishman whose name has for the popular ear the true heroic ring. He has already an assured place in the mythical history of Ireland. How it happens it is hard to say, but the common people of Ireland reward Free State Ministers with sarcasm and choose to believe that Mr. De Valera's patriotism burns with an intense and apurer flame. The coming of a Minister wakens little interest and no enthusiasm, but crowds flock to see Mr. De Valera. Will they give him their votes as well as their eyes? If you ask the question the answer you get is, "Ah" well no. They all want peace now, and they don't know where De Valera might be leading them."

INCALCULABLE DE VALERA.

Besides, there is probably no thinking man in Ireland who believes that Mr. De Valera is capable either of devising practical policy for himself or of allowing any other man to do the work for him. In fact, Mr. De Valera is the great obstacle in the way of the formation of a compact and powerful separatist party in Ireland. His name counts for too much to make it possible to form such a party without him, and he is too impracticable to work with colleagues of any ability.

Still, there is a chance of his getting votes at the election for besides his personality he is said to have got money from America, and his section of the Republican party is the only Opposition party which can afford to contest even half the seats in the Dail. The use of American money to enable Irish Nationalism to stand up against the wealth of England was defensible thought it had inconvenient reactions, but it will be disastrous if in a self-governing Ireland rival parties learn to seek support either from America or from England.

If this incalculable De Valera risk is barred, the Government's position seems safe enough. It is rushing an immense mass of useful but highly contentious legislation through the Dail and Senate in the last weeks that precede the dissolution. Captain Redmond made an effort to get the Opposition parties to unite in appealing to the Senate to use its power to insist on sufficient time being given for the consideration of these measures, but it at once becomes apparent that no one was willing to take the responsibility for holding up the Government's measures, which are recognised as being on the whole salutary though drastic. Thus even the Electricity Bill passed the Dail with a good majority. The Minister agreed to amendments which safeguard the interests of the Dublin electricity consumer, but the Dublin ratepayer has to forgo all hopes of receiving profits from his electrical undertaking and the Cabinet resolutely negative all suggestions designed to make the Shannon Board less autocratic and more amenable to the Dail's control.

RULE BY EXPERTS.

That is characteristic of the present Cabinet, which clearly has little faith in representative bodies, and is not inclined to be guided by public opinion but puts its trust in its Civil Service and in the experts of its own choice.

So far this bureaucratic policy has given good results, but sooner or later the people will refuse to be driven any further by the experts. For example, the farmers are now meditating revolt against the severity with which the Agricultural Department is enforcing its scheme for exterminating bulls which its experts regard as interior, and substituting animals which its experts consider to be more suitable.

On the other hand the Government's decision to go easy with tariffs seems to have been well judged, even from the electioneering point of view. The business community as a whole much prefers the reduction of the income tax. Even those who are impressed by the urgency of the need for stimulating the Free State's industrial development are inclined now to press for an income tax discrimination in favour of Irish capital invested in Irish industries rather than for new tariffs. They argue that the former would stimulate Irish enterprise as much as many tariffs while it could neither dislocate trade nor bolster up inefficient industries but would leave the business man more free to choose for himself the channel through which his capital could most profitably be made to flow.

# HENCHMAN OF BUREAUCRACY

## SIR THOMAS GIBBONS' CHAPTER OF OFFICE

### PROSECUTED GANDHI AND SAVED THE EMPIRE

The following is the account of Sir Thomas Gibbons' stewardship in India contributed to an American Paper. Sir Thomas Gibbons was the Advocate-General of Bengal from 1917-22 and was connected with the prosecution of the late Mr. Das and Gandhiji.

India, Turbanned Hindus, dark-skinned Maharajahs with Midas shaming riches. Heat Soft black-eyed maidens—nautch dancers. Gandhi, Caste, Calcutta, the "Black Hole", where hundreds of jammed wretched prisoners suffocated in one night. Gods, idols, Sepoys, transmigration, suttee,—widows burning on their husband's pyre.

And luxury, power, all the indolence of a rich, tropical civilization.

A man who knows these things as well as anyone alive today arrived in New Orleans Saturday morning from Captetown, Afriea, on the Japanese liner Santos Maru.

His name is Sir Thomas Gibbons, a name equally famillar to English school-children and Olympus-dwellers. He was Advocate-General of Bengal, the second highest position in India. The only better "plum" is the Viceroyship conceded the most distinguished "career post" within the boundaries of the British Commonwealth of Nations. As Advocate-General, he had the responsibility of prosecuting Gandhi. If Gandhi had not gone to jail as a result, or had he escaped, Sir Thomas Gibbons admits to-day that India might have been lost to the British Empire.

As Advocate-General, he, again had the responsibility of prosecuting Gandhi's successor in prestige, C.R. Das, likewise, fortunately for England, went to jail.

Sir Thomas Gibbons occupied a post which is not only the highest judicial authority in India, but council to the Viceroy. He was chief legal adviser to the government at Bengal, chief legal adviser to the Government at Assam, and second in power, prestige, and authority throughout the entire Indian territory.

LIFE IN CALCUTTA.

Saturday, he sat on the deck of the "Santos Maru," glanced across at his charming wife, sipped tea.

With them was Neal M. Leach, agent of the J.H.W. Steamship lines.

A huge, six-foot, blue-eyed man of perhaps sixty, he represents what might be called the ideal type of Englishman. His face is burned dark by African sun, and his thin hair is gray; yet his personality expresses that happy combination of virility and gentility common to "big" Britishers. "You think it hot?" said he, "You should feel it in Calcutta.

"You know, I have a photograph of snow in Calcutta—the only time it ever happened. It is fearfully hot there, and damp. Most people only last five years in India. Of course, five years is the extent of an appointment such as mine, five years is long enough. It is a very difficult job.

"Mine was particularly difficult, because the Advocate-General of Bengal is what you might term a court of final appeal. There were two other Advocates-General besides that of Bengal, but his opinion is ultimate, final. He is what could be called, "senior Advocate-General. Hence, obviously, there are continually matters coming up for his attention which demand great thought and consideration.

"Perhaps the greatest single problem which happened to face me was, of course, the question of whether or not to prosecute Gandhi. It is impossible to understand what a hold 'Mahatma Gandhi,' as he was called, had upon the great mass of Indian natives. Not natives, either. They detest the term, Indians.

PROSECUTED GANDHI.

"As near as I can explain it, Gandhi was a god in the eyes of the people. That is what the word "Mahatma' signifies. Men working on the roadside, clerks in offices, great potentates,—all knew Gandhi and respected his immense power. He was the leader of that great anti-British policy of Non-co-operation which had as its aim making it impossible for England to rule India, eventually to sever India from the British Empire. And Gandhi was no fool. He had a good education in law, could make an able speech, and was master of the art of Inflaming the lower castes of Indians to fanatical religious fervor.

"You can imagine the possibilities of imprisoning such a man as that. If he were acquitted, his prestige would be immeasurably increased. And if he escaped, the people would follow him to a man in whatever project he might care to undertake.

"Well, it fell upon me to decide whether or not he would be prosecuted. We did what roughly corresponds to a clerk in an office, even if it only pays him ten shillings a week.

"The problem is greatly complicated by the marriage system. Of course, as you know, India is like all Eastern countries in that the female is greatly subordinated to the male. There is no feminine gender in Indian dialects. If an Indian woman's husband is away, and she sends him a letter announcing the birth of a child, it would start something like this, for a female: "O Why have the gods thus so cruelly visited misfortune upon me—," The husband would have to read no further. Rotten luck that time. And, of course, fortunate arrival of a man-child would be heralded by: "Thanks to the kind gods of the heavens for so blessing one of the most undeserving of their children—"

"So you can see why no one wants to be a woman in India. The marriages are based entirely upon how much dowry the woman has to offer, and the man 'raes' a woman put him in jail, as you know, and he made no effort to escape. That ended him with his worshippers; and, after his release, a man took his place who was really a far more dangerous person than Gandhi himself.

"He was another Barrister, a very well educated young Indian named C.R. Das. That fellow once made a legal speech for nineteen consecutive days. And he never once failed to talk sense. For those entire nineteen days, he advanced the soundest kind of legal arguments. He only made one little slip, by which we were able to catch him up.

"Finally he got to be too dangerous. I prosecuted him also and put him in jail for six months for sedition.

PROBLEM IS RELIGIOUS.

"You know, the Indian problem is essentially a religious one. There are two faiths generally held, the Hindu and the Mohammedan. Hindus are what might be called the 'gentlemen,' Mohammedans, the workers in the fields and such. A Hindu must have a dignified position, such as of a certain class, beauty, and dowry, simply by the 'dignity' of his position and caste.

"There is a university in Calcutta. I forget the name of it. Th Lord only knows what they teach there, if anything. But Indians simply swarm there, for the simple reason that a University graduate commands an excellent dowry and wife. The university is run upon outrageously dishonest principles. It is not unusual to see answers to examinations being hawked in the streets the day before the examination itself, for nine pence. And it is no more unusual to see advertisements in the paper that "A failed B.S. desires a good wife with a good dowry."

"That is the reason why the Indians are not fit to govern themselves. In the first place, as soon as one of them gets into an executive position, he brings in all the relatives that he has got and a great many that he hasn't. In the second place, the Indians are not fundamentally an honest people. If Great Britain really desires to keep India, she must keep a firm rule. They cannot govern themselves.

"But we are a long way from India now, and I want to express my pleasure in having the opportunity to visit your city. I shall be here a week, and expect to make the most of it. Then we go to the roundabout way back to Capetown. Back to Africa. My wife and myself,—well, we like it there."

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VOL XV NO 125— BOMBAY SATURDAY MAY 28 1927 ONE ANNA

**WEST-END CINEMA,** NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

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A Great and Thrilling Story that breathes the Spirit of the Old Bowery and has the glamour of New York's Ghetto!

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6 Parts—A gripping Story of New York's Underworld, of its Gangs Greed, Romance and Heroic deeds, featuring

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The best loved actor on the Screen, in another 'Boy-role" of the type that made him famous and

**CLARA BOW**

Laughter—Tears—Pathos—Thrills—Action—and a beautiful Romance of young love!

**The Programme includes a two-reel Comedy, "TRAPS and TANGLES" featuring**

**LARRY SEMON**

**TO-NIGHT:—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)**

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**A DRAMATIC, SOUL-STIRRING PHOTOPLAY OF THE GREAT NORTH-WEST!**

TO-NIGHT : : : : : : : : : : : : THIS WEEK

**"THE VALLEY OF SILENT MEN"**

A Superb, Splendid Paramount picture from the most popular novel of

**JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD!** It is a Superlative picture with thrills!

It is replete with red-blooded action, epics of love, of the struggle for existence in the open. Featuring the daring, beautiful

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|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | | |
| 28 May | MALOJA x | | 20,837 |
| 4 June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,918 |
| 18 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 25 ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERAx .. | 15,993 |
| 2 July | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,568 |
| 9 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 16 ,, | MALWA .. | | 10,940 |
| 23 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MONGOLIA x .. | 16,504 |
| 30 ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16,585 |
| 6 Aug. | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* .. | 11,120 |
| 3 ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11 430 |
| 20 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx .. | 20 847 |
| 27 ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 3 Sept. | DELTA .. | RAWALPINDI* | 16,619 |
| 10 ,, | MANTUA .. | | 10,902 |
| 17 ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJAx .. | 20,836 |
| 24 ,, | RAJPUTANA. | | 16,575 |
| 1st Oct. | RAZMAK† .. | | 10,902 |
| 8th ,, | KANPURA .. | | 16 588 |
| 15th ,, | NALDERA .. | | 16,588 |
| 22nd ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea ..... £106

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..... £120

To Marsellies and back..... £100

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 30th June | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 14th July | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 28th ,, | MERKARA .. | 8,283 |
| 18th Aug. | DUMALA .. | 8,441 |

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

## SHIPPING

**THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

**EYE TROUBLES**

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Randi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungon St. KARACHI.

**P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 28th May | *ALIPORE .. | China & Japan |
| 10th June | MACEDONIA .. | China & Japan |
| 12th ,, | CATHAY .. | At Colombo for Australia. |
| 21st ,, | NYANZA .. | China & Japan |
| | MOOLTAN .. | At Colombo for Australia. |

*Does not carry passengers.

**BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.**

**TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | | |
| 27th May | VARSOVA .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 1st June | BARODA .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports. |
| 8th ,, | KAROA .. | East & S. Africa. |

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

**SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.**

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

*Branches*:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

**Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-**

**SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.**

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
*Managing Director*

## INSURANCE

**NATIONAL**

**INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

**BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.**

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

**Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044**

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

**PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.**

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

**Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.**

*APPLY TO*:—**BRANCH SECRETARY,** Aiba Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

## INSURANCE

**ORIENTAL**

**Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.**

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

| If Death occur in | Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate | Total Premiums paid. | Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6th year | Rs. 11,350 | Rs. 1,860 | Rs. 9,490 |
| 12th ,, | ,, 12,700 | ,, 3,720 | ,, 8,980 |
| 18th ,, | ,, 14,050 | ,, 5,580 | ,, 8,470 |
| 24th ,, | ,, 15,400 | ,, 7,440 | ,, 7,960 |
| 30th ,, | ,, 16,750 | ,, 9,300 | ,, 7,450 |
| 36th ,, | ,, 18,100 | ,, 9,300 | ,, 8,800 |
| 42nd ,, | ,, 19,450 | ,, 9,300 | ,, 10,150 |

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AHMEDABAD | COLOMBO | LAHORE | NAGPUR |
| AJMER | DACCA | LUCKNOW | POONA |
| ALLAHABAD | DELHI | MADRAS | RANGOON |
| BANGALORE | KARACHI | MANDALAY | RAWALPINDI |
| CALCUTTA | KUALA LUMPUR | MANGALORE | TRIVANDRUM |

**INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.**

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, 2nd of Building Lima Street Mazgaon, Bombay

**RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA**

**MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.**

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

**The Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

**The Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

**Sole Agents** for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

**The Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

**BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.**

*CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.*

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

**AMRUTANJAN**

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

**CURES ALL**

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruise chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain-troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

*Sold Everywhere*

It kills and cures all

**ACHES AND PAINS**

# CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—CLERKS in Attorneys office. Apply Box, No. 1981 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 270

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WEAVING MASTER for a local Mill should be well versed in Sizing and having thorough knowledge in fancy and fine goods. Liberal salary. Apply to Box No. 1980. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 28628

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced MANAGING CLERK for Solicitor's firm. State qualifications lowest salary to Box No. 1978 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
A 267

ICE PLANT MECHANIC WANTED for Lightfoot Plant. Apply with terms and testimonials to Mr. M. S. KARAKA, Dharwar.
A 236

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

## TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day, STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road. Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photograhs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Lacon Street, Fort, Bombay.

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

MOTOR GARAGES, at 324, Girgaum Road, Thakordwar, All convenience including electric light, water and telephone. Rent moderate. Apply DEVKARAN NANJI & SONS., 17, Elphinstone Circle, (Telephone 24001).
C 269

TO LET.—1st Floor and 3rd Floor of "Mahomed Building", opposite Excelsior Theatre and 3rd Floor facing Hornby Road, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, Setalvad Street, (6 Bed-rooms, Dining Room, 2 Bathrooms, 1 Hall, 1 Kitchen and Garage for 1 Motor Car). Apply HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R222

## FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

AMIN NURSERY.—Bombay Crawford Market No. 1—Extremely fine fresh selection of monsoon flower and vegetable seeds. Prompt and careful attention. Post Parcel of 21 varieties of vegetables seeds at Rs. 5, 24 varieties of Flower seeds at Rs. 5/-, 12 varieties of any seeds at Rs. 2/12/- Postage and Packing extra.
F

PERSIA —BALUCHISTAN —AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Rose Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/0; Persian Saffron 8/- ounce; Assafoetida, Salabmisri 9/- lbs. Cumins Black 2/- lbs; Assorted Dry Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quality Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R224

## MEDICAL.

DEBILITY —No matter for how long and what causes. Particulars Free under cover. —Apply to Dr. B. K CHOUDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
T 28515 C

WONDERFUL LEPROSY CURE (Trade Mark Registered.) No more suffering from Leprosy! A real boon to sufferers!! Reward Rs. 500/- if proved uneffective. This world-wide renowned specific of a Divine Sathu Yogi, radically and positively cures all the 18 kinds of Leprosy —Red, black, white, copper coloured spots disfigured face, numbness thickness of skin, loss of sensation, wounds. crooked fingers and toes etc. etc. First, second and third class treatments Rs. 50, 25 and 10 respectively. Send Rs. 5/- in advance. NOTE.—For other particulars, apply for our free booklet of "Kustaroganivarini" containing thousands of unsolicited testimonials from the different parts of the globe. M. SUBBAREDDI Proprietor, The Ready & Co. Gopalapuram. Via. Kothapeta, East Godavari Dt.
P R242

LEPROSY not more than ten years standing, Leucoderma of any duration cured radically and harmlessly in four weeks. No risk of injection. Cure Guaranteed. Full particulars of treatment, Free under cover. DR. A. SIRDER, Tangar, P. O. SAMTA, (Jessore) E. B. Ry.
P 28503

## PROFESSION.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER—PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE wonderfully revealed through the system of meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Hindu Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist. Unsolicited Testimonials from unapproachable quarters. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life-Reading Rs. 2; Test Horoscope Rs. 3; Complete Life Reading Rs. 5; Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., 8, Nivedita Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta, V. P. allowed.
P

DIVINE HELP.—When human element completely fails and you are in need of some superior power to help you, you must consult:—Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Trial form free on application.
P

### FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage Rs. 5 extra.

## TRADE ANNQUNCEMENTS

### WHITE PIQUES (ENGLISH.)

A perfect washing material, 28'' wide. Ideal for Tennis Wear. Exceptional value at Re. 1 per yard. Send for patterns.

### TENNIS SCREENS.

Size 60' by 9'—Made of specially selected dark blue Kakomi Materials strengthened by cross bands of newar. Fitted with "S" shaped hooks and eyelets. Rs. 136 per pair. Delivery charges extra. Poles not supplied.

### COTTON MATERIALS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Send for the free illustrated Catalogue of Kakomi Manufactures, embracing Cotton Materials of every description—Twills, Drills, Longeloth, Calicoes, Dosooti, Hollands, Bed Linen, Table Linen, Towells, Casement Cloth, Dusters, Tennis Screens, Durries, tents, etc.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K4

### ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54'' wide. Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

### KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

### PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longeloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longeloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40'' chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

### SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6-1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12-1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40'' chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

### KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44'' wide, Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

### KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and with stands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52'' wide, Rs. 1|5 per yard; 72'' wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24'' x 24'' Rs. 4|8 per doz.

### KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K5

AUTOMOBILE upholstery, hood, cushion and monsoon covers, carpets, mats, etc., Finest materials. Cheapest rates. Superb workmanship. Also we will supply you all sorts of Motor Accessories, etc. Apply to B. M. ANTIA, Moose Bldg., 2nd Floor next to Edward Theatre, above Messrs. Chinoy Brothers, No. 522/26, Kalbadevi, Road, Bombay.
T R226

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY. ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

THE PROSPECTUS and the Forms necessary for application for Admission to the combined courses of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering will be forwarded on receipt of Rs. 2/- (by M.O.)

These Forms, duly filled in, must reach the Principal's Office before June 15th, 1927.

The next session commences on July, 11th, 1927.

PRINCIPAL.
28463.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

### BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

15 MAHADEVI BIRLA SCHOLARSHIPS of the monthly value of Rs. 15 each will be awarded to women students joining the 1st year, the 3rd year and the 5th year classes of the University. Free lodging will be provided for them in the Makanji Khatan Hostel for women, which will be in charge of a lady Superintendent. Instruction will be imparted to the students in the hostel by lady teachers in Sanskrit, Hindi, English History, Mathematics, Domestic Science and Music.

Applications for the scholarships should be sent to the undersigned by the 30th of June, 1927.

SYAMA CHARAN DE,
Registrar.
7-5-27. 28557

### NOTICE.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd., will be held on the 6th day of June, 1927 at 12-10 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Goolamhusein B. Somjee and Idanmal S. Makhijani be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up with all powers as an official Liquidator under Sec. 179 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a further extraordinary general meeting and such meeting will be held on the 22nd day of June, 1927, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

By order of the Board,
GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE
Director.
Bombay, 18th May, 1927. 28617

### ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of June, at 12 Noon (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Statement of Accounts of the Company up to the 31st July 1926.

(2) To re-elect Mr. Vithaldas D. Golvindji as a Director under article 86.

(3) To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Goolamhusein B. Somjee who retires by rotation. but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

(4) To appoint auditors and to fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st May to 25th June, 1927., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GOOLAMHUSEIN BUNDALLI SOMJEE
Director.
Bombay, Dated 18th May, 1927. 28618

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### BOMBAY DEVOLOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT KURLA.

A PUBLIC AUCTION for the sale of the valuable property, situate near Kurla Station will be held by the undersigned at the Tulsi Pipe Road, Kurla near the Kurla Railway Overbridge on SATURDAY the 4th June, 1927, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

The property consists of about 3413 square yards of land with two buildings thereon having a frontage of about 72 feet on Tulsi Pipe Road. It is close to Railway Station and is more or less on a level with the road.

For plans and particulars: Apply to the

COLLECTOR,
Bombay Suburban District.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay. 28612

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

### NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of Coal Ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay upto 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th June, 1927.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 in cash, must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate.
25th May, 1927. 28619

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Joint Family Property and Credits of CHUNILAL KOOVERJEE DARJEE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an employee in the Accounts Office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway ..... Deceased.

KOOVERJEE BHANA DARJI, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Tailor, residing at Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 24th day of March, 1927.

KOOVERJI BHANA DARJI,
Petitioner in Person.
28626

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Messrs. SUDAM BALAJI KANGUTKER & KRISHNA BALAJI KANGUTKER have contracted to purchase from NARMADABAI, widow of Hari Bhikhaji Golatkar SHANTARAM BHIKAJI GOLATKAR, and Shamrao Bhikhaji Golatkar the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Dadar, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-Districct of Bombay containing admeasurement 3288 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 208, New No. 3856, Old Survey No. 343, New Survey No. 1/1588, Cadastral Survey No. 128 (Mahim Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4426 (1), 4426 (2), 4426 (3), 4426 (4), 4426 (5), 4426 (7), 4426 (8), 4427 and Street Nos. 786, 786a, 786b, 786c, 786d, 786F, 786G, 787 and bounded, on the East by Delisle Road extension on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Church on or towards the North by proposed Road & Cadell Road & on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Municipality.

Dated this 27th day of May 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
28624

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. KAIKHUSHRU RATTENJI PESTONJI SHROFF has contracted to purchase from Mr. FRAMJI CAWASJI SHROFF, the undermentioned property, All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground being Plot No. 16 together with the messuage tenement or the bungalow known as "Minoo Lodge", standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tardeo, on the North side of New Street called the Wadia Street, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 643, square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 312, and 512 (part) New No. 138354 (part), Old Survey Nos. 442-446 (part) and New Survey No. 3|3394 and Cadastral Survey No. 364 (part), Tardeo Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3808 (1) and Street No. 139 and are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Radhabai Narayen Krishnaji Bhoine, on or towards the East by Plot No. 18 belonging to the Trustees of N. M. Wadia Trust and now in the occupation of Sorabji Bhicaji Dubash, on or towards the South by a common passage and beyond that by the property known as "Gool Mansion" being the property of the vendor and on or towards the West by Tardeo Road.

Dated this 27th day of May, 1927.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
28623

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 7-8 only Postage extra

D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
opp. Majestic Cinema

AMUSEMENTS

# PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK.

FOURTH WEEK'S INSTALMENT

Episodes 10, 11, and 12—parts 19—20—21—22—23 and 24—of the thrilling

THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

## 'THE VEILED MYSTERY'

featuring the popular star

**ANTONIO MORENO**

Thrilling fights and escapes in the Chinaman's house and in the V. M.'s. Trap house.

A Two-reel COMEDY "My Hero" featuring the popular William Fox Star Lupino Lane in the programme.

**TO-NIGHT :—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)**

AUCTION SALES.

## BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASKS and 5 CASES SWEETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the underwriters:—

2 Casks sweets (15 dozens—8 ozs. screw cap jars).
5 casks sweets (16x4 lbs. jars.)
5 cases sweets (28x4 lbs. tins).
5 casks sweets (16x7 lbs. jars).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

**WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.**

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—

Benches, Folding chairs, marble top tables, chairs, etc.
Iron chairs, cradle, chairs, cages, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters:—

1 case Parrots Food
5 Wash Hand Basins.
1 Copper Cylinder.
6 Doz. Dessert Forks.
1 case oil cups and caps.

**AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)**

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 English made to order Victoria by Messrs. Lawrie and Marner.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES MIRRORS.

Messrs BENNETT & COY, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m (S. T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the underwriters:—

30 cases mirrors (5/6x4—10/7x5—5/5x3½—10/8x6).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

FURNITURE SALE AT CHOWPATTY, "PRATT BUILDING" HUGHES ROAD NEAR MESSRS. A. HYLAND LIMITED TO-MORROW, SUNDAY THE 29TH INST. AT 10.30 A.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT AND Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, day and time, valuable and handsome seasoned wood furniture of the latest design and workmanship, rich engraved glass ware and porcelainware, Reed and Barton's rich platedware, dining table and chairs to match, mirror back sideboards, Chesterfield, Jacobean drawing room suites, mirror back Jardiners by Benjamin, roll top large and small writing tables, file cabinets, glass door book cases, electric hall and table-lamps, gramophone with records, single and double bed-steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chival glass, cloth and gown presses, Indian carved and old blackwood open carved furniture, Jacobean and Kashmir furniture, hat-stand, reclining sofas, easy chairs, teapoys, bird cage, meatsafe, etc. etc. The property of a European gentleman proceeding home and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE at Bandra, Pali Hill, Savoy Hotel Bungalow, of valuable furniture and full size slate billiard table by Lazarus of Calcutta, also a rich collection of wild bucks' horn and old brassware, rich hollow cut and engraved glass ware,

AUCTION SALES.

best Mapin, Elkinpton and Walker and Hall plated ware, cottage piano, gramophone, English saddles Travelling soda machine, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 29th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address, very valuable and handsome household furniture, rich hollow cut and engraved glass ware, rich plated and silver ware, a collection of wall ornaments, such as "horns" of wild bucks, etc., and old brass ware, piano, phonograph, one slate billiard table by Lazarus in perfect order, with all accessories. English Gents' and Lady's saddles, Travelling soda water machine. Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Cabinet, ornaments, reclining sofas, almyrahs, glass door silver and book cases, writing tables, bedsteads, dining table, chairs, side board, carpets, electric lights and fans, one silver mounted dinner gong, teapoys meat safes, etc., etc.

The property of A. C. Denial, Esq., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

## GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 & 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PPOPERTIES AT 15TH & 12TH KAMATIPURA 3STREET RESPECTIVELY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Ajba Raibhan & Co. and on a/c and at the risk of Dahya Narsey Raval and others pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under Indentures of Mortgage Dated 25th April 1924 and 23rd May 1924, made between the Mortgagees of the one part, and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction on Saturday the 28th May 1927 at 4 P.M. (S. T.) the undermentioned property situated at Kamatipura 15th Lane on the premises.

Lot No. 1:—All that piece of parcel of Government Land or ground with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 15th Lane admeasuring 110 1/9 Sq. Yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors New No. 11092-11093-11094 New Survey No. 6481-6482 and Cadastral Survey No. 322 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No 2193-2194 and Street No. 34.38.

at 5 P. M. (S. T.).

Lot No. 2:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 12th Lane admeasuring 28 Sq. Yards or thereabouts bearing Collectors Old No. 4499 New No. 10977 New Survey No. 6589 and Cadastral Survey No. 6589 Byculla Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F. Ward No. 1965 Street No. 11.

GANDHI & Co.


## ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

## National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

**OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS**

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

**Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.**

*For all Particulars and forms apply to:—*

BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
*Head Office:* 6-7. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.


AMUSEMENTS.


## TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK

SUPER DE LUX PRODUCTION

Alliance Multi-million Dollar Production

# ORIENTAL LOVE

OR

# LOVE TRIUMPH

Produced in Norway—All Star Actors—Beautiful Settings
Extraordinary scenes of Harem and Bathing scenes at Bathing Pool.

STORY OF PURE AND MOST INTERESTING LOVE.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE IT TO-DAY

## KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE, - - - - - - - New Charni Road.

TIME : SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY AT 2-30 DAILY 4-45, 7, 9-15, and 11-30 P.M.

TO-NIGHT ! By special request of our Patrons ! THIS WEEK !

SEE:—
The Sheik's Vengeance, the storm in the desert and a proud woman's heart surrendered.
The book is the year's sensation.
TIME: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday and Sunday, Extra Show at 3-30 P.M.

The Picture hundreds have seen, thousands are wanting to see.

## "THE SHEIK"

with the dashing Young Hero of the motion picture and favorite star of American Beauties

RUDOLPH VALENTINO.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.

SEE:—
Matchless scenes of gorgeous colour and wild free life, and love in the year's supreme screen thrill !
NEXT WEEK :—
"The Son of the Sheik"
featuring
Rudolph VALENTINO.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND

## IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S

Excellent Production

## "FAIRY OF DELHI."

DON'T MISS.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS: 4-45, 7, 9-15 & 11-30 P. M.

EXTRA SHOW—

On Saturday, Sunday & AMAS & Bank Holidays At 2-30 P.M.

LAST DRAMAS ! LAST DRAMAS ! !

## RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ

Will stage

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 28th May, 1927 at 9-30 P. M.

NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !

## SUNHERI MACHHALI

( In Urdu )

SUNDAY, 29th May 1927 at 3-30 P.M. SANSHAYA KALLOL

AT THE RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Book your seats immediately.

RANG DEVATA RAGHUVIR SAOKAR will take the part of "Surma Devi."

RATES are specially arranged to suit all pockets for the performances.

The Hindusthan Cinema Film Co.'s

New Mythological Film

## "RUKMANGAD MOHINI"

Means

## EKADASHI MAHATMYA

(In 8 Reels.)

This mythological Film of the thrilling scenes will be realised during this Week at the

## NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

Fail not to see this masterly work showing how Indra formed groundless fear about King Rukmangad and persecuted him and brought his persecution up to the verge of killing his son !!

Apply for booking to :—

THE HINDUSTHAN CINEMA FILM Co.

Balaji House, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay.

## Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

## PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

COMPLETE CHANGE of PROGRAMME THIS WEEK

The Greatest Invention of the age.

DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON

## 'A MODERN MIRACLE"

The De Forest Phono Film

TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Presented in India by

R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.

Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.

See the acting and hear the natural voice of performers as if you so do in a London Theatre.

These Films are of Standard size, along margin of which runs a minute band stripes corresponding to sound vibrations.

These vibrations are magnified, then amplified and finally thrown out by loud speaker.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS.

Remarks heard during the week

WONDERFUL—TRULY—A MODERN MIRACLE.

TO-DAY
6-15 and 10 p.m.

SUNDAY.
4, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.
Balcony As. 12, Gallery As. 8.

Here is—

A true and faithful servant
A true national hero—

## Who

Sacrifices himself for his Master
And
Sets free MAHARAJ SHIVAJI from the Fort of Agra.

COME— and —SEE—

Royal Art Studio's Historical Picture

## Raghunathrao

AND

## Sharayu Bala

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL AT

## CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

## BANKING.

### Punjab National Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 |
| Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26 | 23,82,000 |
| Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26 | 30,95,326 |

Rs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abohar | Hyderabad (Sind) | Montegomery |
| Allahabad | Jullundur | Montgomery |
| Amritsar | Jaranwalla | Okara (Dist. |
| Amballa City | Jammu | Peshawar Cant. |
| Amballa Cant. | Jhelum City | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jhang (Maghiana) | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Karachi | Quetta |
| Calcutta | Kasur | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Lahore City | Sangla Hill |
| D. I. Khan | Lyallapur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Ludhiana | Sialkot City |
| Gujranwalla | Meerut City | Simla |
| Gojra | Multan City | Srinagar |
| Hafizabad | | |
| Hoshiarpur | | |

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

### Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

### Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

## BANKING

### Eastern Bank Ltd,

(Incorporated in England).

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:
Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Madras, Mosul, Karachi, Kirkuk.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid up Capital ..... | £1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £ 400,000 |
| Reserve Liability of shareholders | £1,000,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
PRESIDENT:
J. S. Haskell, Esqr.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
In Sayings Deposit Account interest at the
R. E. Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
G. Bromley Martin, Esqr.
J. H. Beatty, Esqr.
Emile Franqui, Esqr.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esqr.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE, Esqr.
N. B. SAKLATWALLA, Esqr., C.I.E.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

Rates for one or two years Fixed Deposit can be ascertained on application. Current Accounts opened, and short period deposits are accepted at Rates which can be ascertained on application.

rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed. Copies of Rules can be had on application.

Bills are purchased, Loans and Cash Credits allowed on Securities, Banking and Exchange business of any description carried on. British and Foreign Securities purchased and sold. Securities kept in Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends drawn for customers.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

### Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | ,, 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | ,, 92,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Seattle |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | London | Samarang |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Shanghai |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore |
| Canton | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Changchun | Nagasaki | Sourabaya |
| Darien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Fengtien | New York | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Hankow | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Harbin | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Hongkong | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Honolulu | Rio de Janeiro | |
| Kai Yuan | Saigon | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

### Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 39,90,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Rs. 39,90,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Rs. 5,50,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

### Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 As.
3 cakes Re. 1.
12 cakes Rs. 3

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
*For terms apply to:—*
BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta

### A-1 TAILORING

AT

### MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

### E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.



## The Bombay Chronicle

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Year | .. Rs. 20 | Rs. 25 |
| 6 Months | .. Rs. 10 | Rs. 12.8 |
| 3 Months | .. Rs. 5 | Rs. 6.4 |
| 1 Month | .. Rs. 1-14 | Rs. 2.4 |

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

| | Local. | Mofussil. | Foreign |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 3/8 | Rs. 4 | Rs. 7 |

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

### NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....


## RAW COTTON SITUATION

### AMERICANS.

Comparative steadiness has this week characterised the Cotton Markets. Fluctuations in the values have been moderate. N. Y. spot stands to-day at 16.50c per lb against 16.20 last Thursday. This compares with 18.85c on the corresponding date last year.

In the New York "futures" market the July position has gained 14 points and yesterday closed 16.22. January contracts have improved 14 points to 16.90.

In the Liverpool "futures" market July and January contracts improved 15 and 14 points to 8.69 and 8.90 respectively.

The chief item of news has been the issue of the U.S. Government Weekly weather report which proved rather less bullish than generally anticipated. Messrs. J.W. Jay and Co., have issued their forecast of the weather condition of the growing cotton crop as on the 25th instant to be 72.04 against their estimate of last year on the same day of 72 per cent. This condition figure had little influence upon the market, for it was recognised that so early in the season it is no criterion of the financial yield. As a matter of fact the crop at this date has all its troubles ahead, possible drought, excessive rain, insect pests and frost.

Apart from the above, the most important feature has been the cable news advising continuous droughty conditions in West Texas and excessive rainfall in the Central belt. The temperatures are said to have been distinctly unfavourable to the progress of the plant.

Generally favourable outlook as said in the weekly weather report had a restraining influence upon those with bullish proclivities. Given normal weather conditions from now onwards, having regard to the damage done and smaller sales of fertilizers and reduction in acreage chances do not favour for a large production.

There are undoubtedly many sound arguments why cotton should eventually attain a higher level with the largest crop on record prices did not decline below 12 cents and increased demand by the trade brought in a gradual rise in the values.

There is however another side to the question of prices. With the improvement in the economic conditions of various countries in the world, who suffered heavily during the Great War, are showing increased buying and consumption of cotton.

It is noteworthy that the exports from American to the World at large continue on an unprecedently large scale. Stocks of cotton everywhere are declining and World's spinners' takings of American Cotton are satisfactory. The following are a few of the most prominent contentions.

Bulls:—

(1) The steadiness of cotton values following the recent advance is evidence of the underlying strength of the markets particularly having regard to this week's better crop advices.

(2) Private estimates of weather conditions however are too early in the season for these to be reliable indication concerning the size of the crop. It is known that the acreage smaller than last year, the use of fertilizers has been restricted and rainfall excessive in some parts and lack of moisture in others, that upto the past week, climatic conditions had not been favourable and that the season is two weeks late compared with last year.

(3) Reports from America state that considerable freight rooms has been booked for sailings in the coming months, thus there is every indication that the socks in America both at ports and interior towns will continue to fall off.

(4) Cotton held in South is said to be in strong hands and with unfavourable crop outlook same will not be available except for very high prices.

There is increasing nervousness that this season's crop will fall short of demand as the last three crops were large owing to exceptionally favourable weather and absense of insect damage.

(6) A survey of the statistical position shows no reason for weakness but rather the reverse and particularly so in regard to favourable trade conditions and heavy trade buying.

Bears:—

(1) The visible supply of American Cotton is likely to be large at the end of the season.

(2) Large exports show accumulation of stocks in many European ports.

(3) Latest weather reports indicate a better change in the weather conditions and after unfavourable weather during the past weeks some change for better is not out of expectations.

(4) It is satisfactory that the last weekly weather report stated that the weather had been favourable, and that high temperatures experienced in some parts, are followed by rains which will help plants to grow healthy.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
May 26,
Rs. a. p.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KHADI:— | Per lb | | | |
| Textile | .. .. .. | „ | 0 | 12 0 |
| Century | .. .. .. | „ | 0 | 11 6 |
| Jacob | .. .. .. | „ | 0 | 11 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon | .. .. | „ | 0 | 11 3 |
| Apollo | .. .. .. | „ | 0 | 11 3 |
| LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In; | | | | |
| Standard Mill | .. Per lb | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Century 91 1/2-92 1/2 | .. „ | | 0 | 15 3 |
| Century 6404-8705 | .. „ | | 1 | 0 0 |
| Hindustan Mill | .. „ | | 0 | 15 6 |
| Fazal (Mahal) | .. „ | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Phoneix | .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Maneckji (Patangia) | .. „ | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Kaliamardan | .. „ | | 0 | 15 3 |
| Daud Sahib | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 9 |
| Ganga Ghat | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 9 |
| LONG CLOTH(Light weight) | No. 5202/5303 | | | |
| Rachael Mill | .. .. „ | | 1 | 0 0 |
| Hindustan Mill | .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 9 |
| David Mill | .. .. „ | | 1 | 0 0 |
| Apollo Mill | .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 6 |
| Moon Mill | .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 6 |
| LONG CLOTH x Quality:— | | | | |
| Swan Finlay | .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 3 |
| Gold Mohor | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:— | | | | |
| Textile (Hand) | .. per lb. | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) | .. „ | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Century (Bugle) | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Apollo (Pyala) | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Sakuntala | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Sundari Brand | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Globe | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Rachael | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 3 |
| Palkhi | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 9 |
| Maher | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 9 |
| Kechhwa | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| LEPAD:— | | | | |
| Spring | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Textile | .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Century | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:— | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | .. „ | | 1 | 0 6 |
| Jacob | .. .. .. „ | | 1 | 0 0 |
| Century | .. .. .. „ | | 1 | 0 0 |
| Mun Mill | .. .. .. „ | | 1 | 0 0 |
| DHOOTIES 10 Yards:— | | | | |
| Spring (Balance) | .. „ | | 0 | 15 6 |
| Century | .. .. .. „ | | 1 | 0 0 |
| Jacob | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Mun Mill | .. .. .. „ | | 0 | 15 3 |
| 1386 Tata | .. .. „ | | 2 | 12 6 |
| CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:— | | | | |
| Bombay Cotton | .. Per piece | | 3 | 12 0 |
| Jamshed | .. .. „ | | 3 | 12 0 |
| Century | .. .. „ | | 4 | 2 0 |
| Pearl Pabaney | .. „ | | 3 | 15 0 |
| Hindustan No. 962 | „ | | 4 | 3 6 |
| BLACK CHECK | | | | |
| 5800 Sholapur | .. „ | | 10 | 0 0 |
| 58000 Kurla | .. „ | | 8 | 2 0 |
| 1325 Morarji | .. „ | | 5 | 6 0 |
| GABRUN No. 5124 | | | | |
| Pearl Pabaney | .. „ | | 7 | 6 0 |
| Hindustan | .. | | 7 | 6 0 |
| E. D. Rachael | .. „ | | 6 | 4 0 |
| SALITA:— | | | | |
| Century | .. .. „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) | „ | | 0 | 14 6 |
| STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:— | | | | |
| 777 Kohinoor | Per piece | | 2 | 5 0 |
| 777 Crescent | .. „ | | 2 | 3 6 |
| Apollo David | .. „ | | 2 | 3 6 |
| DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:— | | | | |
| Kanta | .. .. .. per lb | | 1 | 2 0 |
| Phoenix | .. .. .. „ | | 1 | 2 0 |
| Kohinoor | .. .. .. „ | | 1 | 2 0 |
| Tata | .. .. .. „ | | 1 | 2 0 |

### The Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germ free, and being simply and easily prepared by the addition of boiling water, their use gives complete independence of doubtful milk supply, and is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

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Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

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Mrs.....
.....
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J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
*Representative:*
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

## BULLION MARKET.

### SILVER.

Bombay, May 27.

Yesterday London spot closed unchanged and forward improved 1/16d. New York closed at 57 1/2s. Shanghai Exchange was quoted at 2-7 3/8. The local silver market opened for Jaishta at Rs. 59/1/ and improved to Rs. 60/3 on local operators buying. Owing to reports of corner in Calcutta market, some one thousand bars are sent there reducing local Stocks. Reports of insignificant shipment by to-day's leaving steamer from London caused strengthening effect on the near delivery month. The general sentiments inclined to bullish views. The close was easy as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Silver Spot | 59 11 0 |
| Jaishta | 59 13 0 |
| Ashadha | 59 14 0 |

### GOLD.

Bombay, May 27

The market ruled quiet and closed as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bar Gold Spot | 21 8 6 |
| Jaishta | 21 8 3 |
| Ashadah | 21 8 6 |
| National Bank | 21 12 0 |
| Chartered Bank | 21 11 0 |
| Central Bank | 21 10 0 |
| Sovereigns | 13 10 0 |

### EXCHANGE

Bombay, Maw 27.

**T. C. RATE—**
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
**LONDON—**
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
**PARIS—**
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
**JAPAN—**
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 123 3/4.
**HONGKONG—**
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
**SHANGHAI—**
Bank's selling D D 176 3/4.
**SINGAPORE—**
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
**NEW YORK—**
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
**CROSS RATE—**
London—New York Dol. 4.85 25/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.01
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 25.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34 95.
London—Rome Liras 88.75.
London—Berling Marks 20.495.
Tone of Exchange.—Dull-Steady.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Maw 27.

3 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 27.

To-day the securities market ruled easy. No support was forthcoming and prices kept on declining under the pressure of sales. The undertone of the market continues weak and it appears that all holders are inclined to allow the market to take care itself. Some of the investors who were advised not to be afraid are finding themselves in a wrong box. We adhere to our opinion as expressed in these columns that investors would do well to convert their rupee securities into sterling ones. The closing tone of the market was weak.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77/10.
**4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36** Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1980/70 Rs. 88/14.
**5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47** Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
**5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933** Rs 103/5.
**5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55** Rs. 107/13.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/4.
**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927** Rs. 100/14.
**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930** Rs. 105/4.
**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931** Rs. 106/7.
**6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932** Rs. 107/10.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
**4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974** Rs 87.
**6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 195** Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.
Tone of market:—Forward rates delivery 15th Jne 31/2 per cent. Paper Rs 77/11 1945/55 Rs. 107/15. weak.

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, £9:2:6 May.-June S'Ment. Offered.
Castorseed, Bombay, £18:0:0 May.June S'Ment. Offered.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £20:10:0 May.-June S'Ment. Offered.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £18:10:0 May.-June S'Ment. Buyers.
Linseed. Calcutta, ton, £18:12:6 June.-July S'Ment. Sellers.

## PRODUCE MARKET

### LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 27.

The Linseed market ruled rather steady on local jobbers buying. The Wheat market is rather steady and prices remained as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 11 4 3 |
| Linseed Sept | 11 11 6 |
| Wheat May | 7 13 6 |
| Wheat Sept | 8 1 3 |
| Wheats white 70.30 | 7 8 0 |
| Wheats white Delhi | 7 2 6 |
| Linseed bold brown | 11 2 0 |
| Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore | 11 4 2 |
| Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore | 12 4 0 |
| Rapeseed yellow Gujrat | 12 4 0 |
| Gingellyseed white | 17 4 0 |
| Castorseed | 10 4 0 |
| Cottonseed | 4 13 6 |
| Groundnuts | 12 14 0 |
| Mowraseed | 7 7 0 |
| Myrabollam Jubbulpore | 22 0 0 |
| Myrabollam Bhimdi | 25 0 0 |

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bambay Trading Co Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 25

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Har | 4 9 0 |
| Wheat Bhadan | 4 12 6 |
| Wheat Asuj | 4 14 0 |
| Gram Jeth | 3 11 6 |
| Gram Har | 3 12 3 |
| Gram Asuj | 4 0 6 |
| Barley Jeth | 3 5 3 |
| Barley Asuj | 3 9 9 |
| Rapeseed Jeth | 7 9 6 |
| Rapeseeds Bhadan | 8 2 0 |
| Cottonseeds Jeth | 4 0 6 |
| Cottonseeds Bhadan | 4 4 9 |

READY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 4 4 4 0 to 4 12 0 |
| Gram | 3 10 0 to 3 14 6 |
| Barley | 3 3 0 to 3 5 0 |
| Rapeseeds | 7 7 0 to 7 14 0 |
| Cottonseed | 4 1 0 |
| Market Arrival:— | |
| Wheat | 7,000 mds. |
| Gram | 4,000 mds. |
| Barley | 1,000 mds. |
| Market Condition.—Steady. | |
| Rapeseeds | 300 mds. |

## NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.22 —.01 |
| October | 16.59 —.01 |
| December | 16.83 |
| January | 16.90 plus .01 |
| March | 17.03 |
| Middling Spot | 16.50 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 25

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.26 plus .01 |
| October | 16.57 plus .02 |
| Middling Spot | 16.06 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, 10-30 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.17 |
| October | 16.53 |
| January | 16.83 |

New York. Noon Call.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.18 |
| October | 16.53 |
| January | 16.81 |

New Orleans 9 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 16.16 |
| October | 16.49 |

### RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 26

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 9,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales
Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 bales

### SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 10,000 Bales. |
| Sales on Speculation | 1,000 ,, |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | Nil ,, |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Gool | 7.15 plus .05 |
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.35 plus .05 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.55 plus .05 |
| Bengal, Good | 7.15 plus .05 |
| Bengal, Fine | 7.55 plus .05 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.35 plus .05 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.55 plus .05 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.80 plus .05 |
| Oomra Fine | 8.05 plus .05 |
| Broach, Good | 7.55 plus .05 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 7.85 plus .05 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.15 plus .05 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 16.22 —.13 |
| June | 16.24 —.21 |
| July | July 16.27 —.21 |
| August | 16.29 —.21 |
| September | 16.37 —.21 |
| October | 16.44 —.21 |
| November | 16.50 —.18 |
| December | 16.50 —.18 |
| January | 16.45 —.18 |
| February | 16.45 —.18 |
| March | 16.40 —.23 |
| April | 16.40 —.23 |
| May | 16.37 —.26 |
| Sakellaridis, FF.G.F. Spot | 16.70 |

### DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 485.43 |

# BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Declined 12 points on better weather Improvement 14 points on short covering and Trade buying. Closed. Futures 1 point higher to 1 point lower.

LOCAL.—Local operators Buying. Closed steady.

### PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Patl Bros. have received the following Cable advices:—

N.Y. July highest 16-25 (2-57 p.m. lowest 16-11 (10-20 a.m.).

Liverpool.—9-10 a.m. Eastern bull moderate rain. Temperatures about normal.

Liverpool 8-40 p.m.—Liverpool market declined on Straddle selling. Better whether in the South.

Messrs. Langly and Co. have received the following cable advices:—

Market acts steady despite more favourable weather reports.

Messrs. Hornby Hemleryk have sent the following cable.

Better weather but spinners buying freely.

Messrs. Thomts Simth and Co's report: The markets are quiet but steady. Weather continues to be the chief factor, and should crop reports improve we look for a further reaction.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 26th Inst. (5-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market has rather more tired appear-"ance. Heavy liquidation has recently "taken place but doubt look for mate-"rail setback. Would recommend "purchases on all declines."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Nardeno & Co. cable under date 26th Inst. as under:—

"Markets action is impressing in face "of good rains in East."

### AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and prices declined of reports of rains in the Eastern belt and favourable outlook. Longs were realizing and July delivery declined to 16.11 in a short time. At the decline there was heavy short covering in conjunction with trade buying. Prices gradually rallied 14 points up to the close. The close was irregular near months losing 1 point and distant positions closed unchanged to 1 point higher.

The Liverpool Cotton Market opened 7 points lower and declined further on reports improved weather and straddle selling. The close was easy at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot prices were raised by 9 points and ready sales were reported 10,000 bales.

In spite of improvement in the weather the action of the market is impressive. Sellors refuse to sell and shorts are eager to cover on setbacks. The underlying strength of the situation is having its effect.

### LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 27

Following unchanged advices from New York market the local market opened steady with July August Broach being quoted at Rs. 332. There was some selling of new cotton contracts which was well absorbed by local operators and prices steadily improved to 334, A little before the close easier Liverpool cables coursed some weakness and the market closed 4 p.m. as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| July-Aug | 332 | 334 | 331-8 | 332/12 |
| Apl/May | 332 | 333/4 | 331/4 | 332/12 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| July | 316/8 | 319 | 316/8 | 319 |
| Dec/Jan | 315 | 316 | 315 | 316 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| Dec/Jan | 282 | 284 | 282 | 284 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 27

Liverpool cables were easier. The local forward market opened quiet but ruled steady on Japanese buying. The close was steady as under:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach | | | | |
| Jan/Apl | 332 | 333 | 332 | 333 |
| Apl/May | 332 | 333 | 332 | 333 |
| Oomra | | | | |
| July | 319 | 320/8 | 319 | 320/8 |
| Dec/Jan | 317 | 318 | 317 | 318 |
| Bengal | | | | |
| Dec/Jan | 283 | 283/8 | 283 | 285/8 |

### SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 27

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| | Yen |
| May | 217.70+.1.70 |
| August | 221.80+.0.20 |
| November | 226.10—1.30 |

## DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 27

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Dec/Jan | | | | 284 |
| Broach Apl/May | | | | 332 |
| Broach July/August | | | | 332 |
| Oomra Dec/Jan | | | | 317 |
| Oomra July | | | | 319 |
| Bengal | 312 | 306 | 299 | 291 |
| S./P. | 308 | 302 | 295 | 287 |
| Rajputana | 311 | 305 | 298 | 290 |
| Broach | 338 | 334 | 328 | |
| Dharwar | 347 | 342 | 337 | |
| P./A. | 350 | 343 | 336 | 329 |
| Viramgaum | 345 | 342 | 337 | |
| Dholleras | 341 | 338 | 333 | |
| Kalagin | 340 | 337 | 332 | |
| Surat | 379 | 376 | 373 | |
| Navsari | 394 | 391 | 388 | |
| Oomra No 3 | 325 | 321 | 315 | |
| C. P. N. 1 | 337 | 333 | 327 | |
| C. P No 2 | 331 | 327 | 321 | |
| Khandesh | 319 | 315 | 309 | |
| Muthia | 317 | 313 | 307 | |
| Southern | | | 330 | 326 |
| Bijapur | | | 325 | 321 |
| Bagalkote | | | 340 | 336 |
| Compta | | 356 | 352 | 348 |
| Tinnevallley | | 367 | 363 | 357 |
| Karunganis | | 377 | 373 | 369 |
| Combodia | | 384 | 380 | 376 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 27

| | | | Ready Mill Terms New |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine | M. G. | 310 |
| ,, | Fine | ,, | 305/8 |
| ,, | F.G. | ,, | 300/3 |
| Sindh-Punjab | Fine | ,, | 305/7 |
| ,, | F.G | ,, | 300/ 2 |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine | M. G. | 328/30 |
| Nagpur | | ,, | 328/30 |
| Yeotmal | | ,, | 323/27 |
| Arvi | | ,, | 325/28 |
| Amraoti | | ,, | 320/22 |
| Khamgaon-Akola | ,, | ,, | 318/20 |
| Mulkapur | ,, | ,, | 315/18 |
| Khandesh | ,, | ,, | 314/16 |
| Muthia | Fine | ,, | |
| Nanded/Purna | Best Quality | ,, | 315/20 |
| Purna | Average | ,, | 310/15 |
| Parbhani/Sailu | ,, | ,, | 310/15 |
| Indore/Ujjain | ,, | ,, | 315/20 |
| Burwah Sanavad | | | 315/20 |

Broach Fine M.G.,,336/40 Jly Aug. +6/7
WesternsGoodMG 315/20
Cambodia Fine F G 370/80
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 337/40
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/45 June+15/6
Dhollera 325/30 June+1
Kadi/Viramgam 327/30

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 27

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 | Volkart Bros. | Jalna | 326 |
| 200 | Narshi Nagshi | Broach | 339 |
| 200 | Do. | Bijapur | 318 |
| 200 | Mooljee Jetha | Khamgaon | 325 |
| 200 | Sanchari Mill | Bijapur | 320 |
| 100 | B. Karshandas | Mandusar | 317 |
| 300 | Toyomankwa | Ujjain | 317 |
| 300 | Japan T & Co. | Murtizapur | 320 |
| 200 | Do. | Mandusar | 318 |
| 196 | Finlay mill | Ujjain | 318 |
| 200 | K. Bamanjee | Muthia | 314 |
| 200 | Phoenix mill | Ujjain | 318 |
| 100 | Thakarshi Ranshi | Piparia | 326 |

## DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 27

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st. September This Year | Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh .. | 1 | 3,10,754 | 2,88,458 |
| Central India | 369 | 2,8 ,059 | 3,58,987 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 84 | 1,91,106 | 2,10,188 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 57 | 67,200 | 72,804 |
| Berar .. .. | 465 | 5,55,143 | 46,223 |
| Central Provinces | 116 | 2,26,064 | 2,41,,98 |
| Total Oomras.. | 1 32 | 16,3 ,326 | 16,38,860 |
| Dholera .. .. | 1034 | 1,52,989 | 2,44,145 |
| N.W. Provinces .. | | 55,735 | 1,27,976 |
| Rajputana .. | 12 | 48,914 | 99,231 |
| Sind Punjab .. | | 1,13,986 | 284,925 |
| Broach .. .. | 680 | 2,23,360 | 3,10,948 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 2,203 | 93,058 | 94,385 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 1289 | 43.368 | 63,584 |
| Cocoanada .. | | 403 | 1,966 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 54 | 17,979 | 30,007 |
| Persian .. .. | | 3,978 | 3,818 |
| American .. .. | 12250 | 2,11,152 | 15,133 |
| Egyptian and African | | 62,563 | 66,972 |
| Comilla, Burma & Other sorts. | 51 | 3,147 | |
| Total | 19,043 | 26,67,857 | 29,75,097 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th May.

In full pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe .. .. | 930 | 2,85,290 | 4,61,225 |
| Japan & China | 6,312 | 12,43,209 | 14,93,113 |
| Coast Ports .. | | 18,280 | 21,640 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 94,766 | 69,617 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe | | | |
| China and Japan | | 11,499 | 25,486 |
| Total | 72 2 | 16,53,544 | 20,71,081 |

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 27.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 26th inst.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 11,302 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 20,079 | ,, |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 778 | ,, |
| Gingellyseeds | 160 | ,, |
| Poppyseed | 1,394 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 5,256 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 5,711 | ,, |
| Rice | 3,224 | ,, |
| Myrabollams | 4,121 | ,, |
| Cottonseed | 15,552 | ,, |
| Mowraseed | 60 | ,, |
| Gram | 2,136 | ,, |
| Joowar | 2,910 | ,, |
| Bariey | 621 | ,, |
| Bajree | 598 | ,, |
| Coal | 4,853 | tons |

## STOCK EXCHANGE.

### TATA IRONS GAVE WAY.

Bombay, May 27.

To-day the stock exchange ruled rather easy. Silk shares declined somewhat but ruled steady. At the opening cying was quoted at 948/12 Fazal 902/8 Pearl 618/12 and Simplex at 195.

In the miscellaneous section there was general weakness in Tata Iron, Bombay Burmah, Alcock and Bundi shares. Tata Iron ordinary shares opened at Rs. 63 which declined to Rs. 60/8 heavy long liquidation. There was similarly large realizing in deffered shares which sharply dropped to 195 and inproved somewhat towards the close on short covering. There was heavy offering in Bombay Burmah scrips which broke to Rs. 672/12. Indian cements also ruled easy at Rs 200 but improved on some support. The close was barely steady as under:—

| LOCAL BANKS. | Paid up Rs. | Last Divid | Quotation Rs. as |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of India .. | 50 | 22 | 77 12 |
| Baroda .. .. | 50 | 4 | 85 |
| Central Co-operative .. | 50 | 1-2 | 68 8 |
| Central .. .. | 25 | 1-4 | 29 12 |
| Eastern .. | £5. | 9 p.c. | 81 |
| Imperial .. | 500 | 40 | 1470 |
| Imperial Contributory .. | 125 | 10 | 368 2 |
| Union .. .. | 5 | 0 | 3 15 |
| CEMENTS AND MANGANESE. | | | |
| Bundi .. .. | 10 | .. | 25 8 |
| Central India Mining .. | 10 | 4-8Y | 26 |
| Indian Cement O. | 350 | .. | 200 |
| Katni Cement O. | 100 | .. | 175 |
| Katni Cement D. | 40 | .. | 600 |
| Punjab Cement O. | 10 | .. | 8 2 |
| Shivrajpur .. | 10 | 8Y. | 48 8 |
| RAILWAY COMPANIES. | | | |
| Ahmedabad Prantej .. .. | 500 | 14 p.c. | 867 8 |
| Amritsar Pattis | 100 | 19 p.c. | 145 |
| Central Province | 700 | 70 p.c. | 106 |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | 6 p.c. | 99 |
| Guzerat | 100 | 5 p.c. | 92 |
| Hoshirapur Doab | 100 | 5 p.c. | 101 |
| Larkhana .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 88 |
| Mandra Bhon .. | 90 | 5 p.c. | 83 |
| Pachora Jammsi | 100 | 5 p.c. | 90 |
| Sara Sirajgunj | 100 | 5 p.c. | 99 |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | 5 p.c. | 108 |
| Sind Light .. | 100 | 12 p.c. | 150 |
| Tapti Valley .. | 500 | 8 p.c. | 700 |
| Upper Sind Light | 100 | 4 p.c. | 81 |
| STEAMER COMPANIES. | | | |
| Bombay Steam Navigation Co | 250 | .. | 207 8 |
| Bombay Steam Navigation P. | 350 | .. | 240 |
| Scindia Steam | 15/0 | .. | 16 8 |
| ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS. | | | |
| Ahmedabad Electricity .. | 100 | 5 p.c. | 78 |
| Andhra Valley O | 1,000 | .. | 830 |
| Andhra Valley P. | 1,000 | .. | 970 |
| Bombay Tramways O. .. | 50 | 2-8 | 141 4 |
| Bombay Tramways P... .. | 50 | 3-8 | 66 12 |
| Karachi Electricity .. .. | 100 | 6 | 102 |
| Surat Electricity | 100 | .. | 75 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. O .. | 1,000 | 40 | 1078 12 |
| Tata Hydro-Elec. P. .. | 1,000 | 7. p.c. | 992 8 |
| Tata Power O... | 1,000 | .. | 562 8 |
| Tata Power P. .. | 1,000 | .. | 545 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | |
| Barsi Press .. | | | 435 |
| Akburi .. .. | 500 | .. | 125 |
| Fort .. .. | 475 | .. | 100 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy .. | 500 | 20-35 | 1025 |
| Indian Cotton .. | 128 | 17/5 | 197 .00 |
| Manmad Manufacturing .. | 250 | 2 | 220 |
| New Berar .. | 500 | 7 | 755 |
| New East India | 1,000 | 9 | 980 |
| New Mofussil P. | 400 | 6 | 565 |
| New Prince of Wales .. | 500 | 5 | 510 |
| Volkart U.P. .. | 500 | 5 | 530 |
| MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES. | | | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 100 | .. | 295 |
| Belapur Co. Ltd. | 76 | .. | 21 8 |
| B. Burma T. Corporation | 125 | 20 | 680 |
| B. Burm T. Corporation New | 0 | 8 | 201 4 |
| Burma Corporation | 10 | 0-6 | 9-8 |
| Bombay Uganda | 80 | nil | 33 |
| British Burma Petroleum .. | 8 | 0-6-9 | 6 10 |
| Indo Burma Petroleum .. | 100 | .. | 180 |
| Jost Engineering | 100 | 10 | 140 |
| Mackenzie .. | 100 | 30 | 340 |
| New Union Flour Mills .. .. | 100 | 50 | 30 |
| Port Canning .. | 1,000 | 50Y | 662 8 |
| Tata Iron Pref. 1st. .. .. | 150 | 6 p.c.y | 131 |
| Tata Iron Pref. 2nd. .. .. | 150 | .. | 91 |
| Tata Iron and steel Def. .. | | 30 | 203 12 |
| Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. .. | | .. | 61 |
| Thacker .. | 50 | .. | 115 |
| Telephone .. | 50 | Nil | 41 8 |
| INSURANCE COMPANIES. | | | |
| Empire of India | 60 | 228 | 1100 |
| Endustrial & Prudential .. | 6 | 1-4 p.c. | 4 14 |
| Jupiter .. .. | | | 5 8 |
| New India .. | 25 | .. | 24 |
| Oriental Life .. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 2025 |
| Vulcan .. .. | 10 | 0 8 0 | 5 |
| MILLS. | | | |
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | 100 | 10 | 425 |
| Apollo .. .. | 50 | .. | 7 12 |
| Assur Virjee .. | 100 | .. | 2 |
| Berar Manfg. .. | 200 | 30 | 21 |


NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
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BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
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ALL RISKS
(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
Call at the Office
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Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.


| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Cotton Co. | 50 | 15 | 350 | |
| Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 6 | 4 |
| Bombay Dyeing etc. .. .. | 250 | 25 | 933 | 12 |
| Bombay Industrial .. .. | 108 | | 5 | 4 |
| Bombay Woollen | 100 | .. | 70 | |
| Bradbury .. | 250 | nil | 315 | |
| Broach Fine Counts .. | 50 | .. | 75 | |
| Century .. | 100 | 10y | 440 | |
| Central India O. | 100 | 16 | 535 | |
| Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 470 | |
| Ceylon .. .. | 100 | .. | 40 | |
| Colaba Land .. | .. | .. | 157 | 8 |
| Mill .. .. | 100 | 65 | 157 | 8 |
| Crescent .. | 100 | 4 | 226 | 4 |
| Currimbhoy .. | 250 | .. | 280 | |
| David .. .. | 500 | .. | 275 | |
| Duria .. .. | 100 | .. | 170 | |
| Kawn .. .. | 250 | 65 | 710 | |
| E.D. Sassoon United O. .. | 7-8 | .. | 1- | 2 |
| Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay | 150 | nil | 300 | |
| Edward Sasson .. | 200 | nil | 147 | 8 |
| Elphinstone O. .. | 700 | .. | 26 | |
| Emperor Edward .. | 600 | .. | 110 | |
| Fazulbhoy .. .. | 100 | 25 | 950 | |
| Finlay .. .. | 1,000 | 1. | 157 | 8 |
| Framjee Petit .. .. | 100 | .. | 625 | |
| Gokak .. .. | 100 | 5 | 138 | 12 |
| Hindoostan .. .. | 1,000 | 125 | 1900 | |
| Indian Bleaching etc. | 100 | .. | 241 | 4 |
| Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 751 | 1150 | |
| Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 10 | 350 | |
| Jamashed O. .. .. | 250 | .. | 70 | |
| Khatau Makanjee .. | Nil | .. | 117 | 8 |
| Kilachand .. .. | 25 | .. | 3 | 6 |
| Kohinoor .. .. | | 500 | 1190 | |
| Lakshmi Cotton .. | 1,000 | 150 | 6350 | |
| Madhavrao Scindia .. | 100 | .. | 30 | |
| Madhowj Dharamsi | 100 | .. | 141 | 10 |
| Madras United .. | 250 | 15 | 215 | |
| Mancekjee Petit .. | 1,000 | 30 | 1230 | |
| Mathradas .. .. | 100 | .. | 80 | |
| Meyer Sassoon .. | 100 | .. | 97 | 8 |
| Morarjee Goculdas .. | 1,000 | .. | 2275 | |
| Model Mills, Nagpur .. | 250 | .. | 128 | 12 |
| Mysore .. .. | 53 | 4 | 130 | |
| New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 170 | |
| New Great Eastern .. | 300 | nil | 341 | 4 |
| Osmanshai (100) .. | 75 | .. | 60 | |
| Pearl .. .. | 250 | 8 | 617 | 8 |
| Phoenix .. .. | 100 | 10 | 427 | 8 |
| Premier .. .. | 100 | .. | 12 | 8 |
| Sassoon Cotton .. | 100 | .. | 14 | |
| Sassoon Silk .. .. | 500 | .. | 630 | |
| Sholapur .. .. | 1,000 | 200 | 8675 | |
| Simplex .. .. | 100 | .. | 193 | 12 |
| Sir Shapurji, Broacha | 100 | .. | 33 | 12 |
| Standard .. .. | 500 | | 1625 | |
| Swadeshi .. .. | 500 | | 531 | 4 |
| Swan .. .. .. | 00 | .. | 165 | |
| Tata Mill O. .. .. | 0 | .. | 102 | 8 |
| Vishnu Cotton O. .. | | 90 | 200 | |
| Vishnu P. .. .. | 500 | 35 | 660 | |
| Western India Spng, .. | 1,000 | 50y | 97, | |

### SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | | | 425 |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. .. | | | 350 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 936 4 | 937 8 933 12 | 933 12 |
| Century .. | 441 4 | 442 8 438 12 | 440 |
| Central India | 536 4 | 536 4 535 | 525 |
| Colaba Land .. .. .. | | | 157 8 |
| Crescent | 230 | 230 226 4 | 226 4 |
| Edward Sassoon | | 8 | 147 8 |
| Fazulbhoy | 950 | 951 4 946 4 | 950 |
| Finlays .. .. .. .. | | | 157 8 |
| Globe .. .. .. .. | | | 46 4 |
| Gokak .. .. .. .. | | | 138 12 |
| Indian Bleaching .. .. .. | | | 241 4 |
| Indore Malwa .. .. .. | | | 390 |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. .. | | | 1190 |
| Madhowjee .. .. .. | | | 141 4 |
| Mathuradas .. .. .. | | | 80 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. .. | | | 100 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. | | | 130 |
| New Great | | | 341 4 |
| Pearl .. | 617 8 | 620 615 | 617 8 |
| Pabany .. .. .. .. | | | 300 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. .. | | | 427 8 |
| Simplex .. .. .. | | | 193 12 |
| Swadeshi | | | 531 4 |
| Swan Mills .. .. .. | | | 165 |
| Tata Mills .. .. .. | | | 102 2 |
| Govt. paper 2½ per cent. | | | 77 9 6 |
| Govt. Paper 5 per cent. | | | 107 12 |

### LONDON METALS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected, | £59-1/8 |
| Copper, Braziaers, | £70 |
| Yellow Metal, | £64-1/2 |
| Spelter, hard Indian Brands, | £25-1/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, | £14-7/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £291-1/4 |

# TRADE AND FINANCE

## WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

(From our Financial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 27.

### EXCHANGE.

This market has been steady with a fair amount of business passing at 1s. 5-15|16d; however, on Thursday, when the proportionate allotment by Government was made at 1s. 5-15|16d. the market assumed a quieter tone. This was due not only to the allotment itself but to the increase in the amount from £500,000 to £750,000 for next week. It is reported that intermediates for £175,000 were bought by Government at 1|5-31|32. There were export bills showing in the principal markets, but due to the present speculative activity in silver, it is thought that there will be an increased demand for bullion remittances. The following are the closing rates:—May, sellers 1s. 5-29|32d. and buyers 1s. 5-31|32d, June 1s. 5-29|32d, July August 1s. 5-7|8d, September 1s. 5-29|32d, October-November 1s. 5-15|16d, December to February 1s. 5-31|32d. and March 1s. 5-29|32d.

The present Government buying rate for intermediates is 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved during the week from dol. 485-9|16 to dol. 485-29|32. French francs remained steady at 124.01 and the Belgian at 34.95. The Italian lira depreciated from 88.65 to 89.35 but closed at 88.75.

### GOLD.

Dull conditions prevailed in the gold market and a quiet tone was noticeable. The only outstanding feature was a fair amount of purchases made in the local market for Calcutta account. The general tone of the market may be regarded as inactive and trading during the week was on a limited scale. The price of ready gold opened at Rs. 21-8-9, improved slightly to Rs. 21-9-0 followed by a gradual decline and closed at Rs. 21-8-6. The daily average offtake, due to purchase for Calcutta account, increased to 20,000 tolas, while stocks on hand approximate 3 lacs tolas with large shipments on the water. The price of gold in London was steady at 84s. 11-1|2d. throughout the week except on Tuesday when it declined to 84s. 11d. Ready sovereigns declined from Rs. 13-11 to Rs. 13-10-3, but improved and closed at Rs. 13-10-9, while the rate for delivery 12th June fluctuated proportionately, the closing price being Rs. 13-8-9. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-8-6 for ready and 17th May settlement, Rs. 21-9-0 and Rs. 21-8-3 for 16th June settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-3 for 15th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £65,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £229,500. The toal imports during the week amounted to Rs. 29,38,315 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £77,000 and from Durban £170,000 gold and £134,000 sovereigns.

### SILVER.

This market opened easy and remained so during the early part of the week; however, violent fluctuations were experienced during the last three days. Heavy deliveries to be made at the current settlement brought about a discount of four annas in ready silver as compared with June settlement. However, on Wednesday this situation was completely reversed the rate improving from a discount to a premium of four annas. This change of conditions was caused by something in the form of a corner in the Calcutta market which made heavy purchases of all available stocks in Bombay. Over and above this, a speculative activity took place simultaneously in the Shanghai market which caused China banks to make purchases in this market. The immediate outlook is problematical in that there is question as to whether Calcutta will continue her purchases and, on the other hand how long the present tone in the Shanghai market will be sustained. It will not appear unlikely that Bombay dealers will have to import silver to replenish her stocks to meet the requirements for next settlement. While there is speculative activity in the market at present, the future is somewhat uncertain. With approaching factors, such as the monsoon and the seasonal decline in the offtake, while the world production continues at the same rate, there will be, no doubt, a certain weakness during the coming quarter Ready silver opened at Rs. 59-3 remained steady at about that level till Wednesday when the rate improved sharply to Rs. 60-11 and closed at Rs. 60. The daily average offtake showed a slight improvement ranging about 200 bars. Stocks on hand approximate 3,000 bars; this sharp decline in stocks was caused by 1,500 bars being railed to Calcutta. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London opened at 2s. 6-7|8d, improved to 2s. 7-9|16d, but declined at the close to 2s. 7-3|8d. The price of silver in London moved between 26-7|16d. and 26-1|16d. for ready and 26-5|16d. and 25-15|16. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 60-11 and Rs. 59-1 for ready and 21st May settlement, Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 59-3 for 20th June settlement and Rs. 60-8 and Rs. 59-12 for 19th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £218,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £300,500. The total imports during the week were 1701 bars and Rs. 108,828 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

## YARN MARKET.

The yarn market has been showing improvement though not to the same extent as cotton, and prices have advanced to the extent of 1|4 of an anna per lb. during the week under review. The confidence amongst the dealers have been increasing and inquiries have increased from all quarters although actual business resulting has been comparatively smaller owing to the prices offered being rather on a low side. Mills on the other hand have been very firm due to continued rise in cotton prices as it does not pay them to sell yarns at any lower rates and even their present quotations do not give them a sufficient margin. Sales are therefore restricted but stocks with the dealers have been decreasing—and it is very likely that if cotton remains steady at or about this level dealers will have to pay higher prices for their requirements in course of time. In Japanese yarns prices have been slightly higher and turnover has been better. In man cluster yarns no forward business has been possible, as prices have been very high On the whole the feeling in the yarn market has been more optimistic and dealers have been trying to pick up small lots at favourable prices wherever they are able to obtain the same.

### ENGLISH YARNS.

Stocks have been selling at much lower rates than the replacing prices and no fresh business is possible at all except in few well known tickets. Inquiries for Crop yarns have been unsatisfactory as our Mills cannot afford to pay such higher offered by Manchester as a result of rapid advance in American and Egyptian Cotton.

### JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover has been satisfactory and prices have been showing a gradual advance in all kinds of yarns single as well as two-fold and also in Mercerised yarns. Fresh business has been only to some small extent as the buyers are afraid about the course of exchange which has been rather irregular owing to the uncertainty about the Japanese situation in general. Sampin has been steady whereas exchange has declined to 128.

### ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There is no special change to report except that scarcity has been felt in certain counts where higher prices have been demanded by dealers and are paid by the buyers in view of very high replacing costs. Stocks are still very large and it will take some weeks before any definite and substantial advance can be expected.

### INDIAN YARNS.

Mills have been adopting a very firm attitude and as they are not able to sell their stocks at satisfactory prices some of them have further curtailed their spinnings as it puts them to a heavy loss to sell their yarns at the current market rates. Cotton has been keeping very steady and it is therefore expected that consumers from up country markets will pay higher prices in course of next few days as soon as they are convinced that they will not be able to buy cheap lots as in the past.

The report of the Tariff Board has been eagerly awaited by the Mills as well as by the public but nothing so far has been published.

The outlook is certainly more hopeful than for the last several weeks but the position will depend more upon the course of cotton in the next few weeks.

## PIECE GOODS.

Reports received by to-day's mail dated May 11th state that rising tendencies of the raw cotton did not force out fresh business in yarn and cloth. There has, indeed, been a good deal of enquiry, but offers have for the most part been well beyond the range of negotiations and buyers appear to expect that they can buy grey shirtings at about 7 to 8d. a price, yarn and cloth prices in Manchester, are undoubtedly higher than they have been in the past weeks. The firmness of the yarn market is indeed remarkable as it is a feature which even manufacturers are pleased to notice. In American Section no fresh business is reported. Business in Cloth is distinctly disappointing. No sales of volume are reported and small turnover is reported in smaller lots in miscellaneous fabrics. Poplin for South America have been in fair request makers of fancies are satisfactorily booked with orders. Calcutta revived interest in shirtings but prices offered are low. A few lines have been bought by Bombay. Enquiry for light goods from India showed expansion. Chinese news are pleasant. The auctions have been more satisfactory with large quantities at better prices.

The local cloth market English cloth showes a small retail demand with current prices. The volume of the business is disappointing. As usual merchants are showing signs of reducing their holdings even at slight concessions in view of the approach of Monsoon.

Grey shirtings, Drills White Nainsooks are rather steady. There is some easiness in white mulls.

There exists moderate demand for Japanese cloth particularly for sheetings. In some cases there is scarcity of stocks and prices are ruling steady.

The demand for local mill cloth continues fairly good. Sales of volumes are often reported such as sold by Bombay Dying at about fourteen and and half annas a lot of about 10,0000 Bales other mills are also doing small business. The outlook for this section is fairly good but in view of rainy season moderate business can be looked for.

**The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **GREY SHIRTINGS,** | | | |
| Rall 's Fari No. 2003 | 39 × 37 1/2/3 | 8 | 12 0 |
| „ 10,0000 | ..45 × „ | 10 | 6 0 |
| „ No. 33,000 | ..45 × .. | 9 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 2800 | 37 × .. .. .. | 8 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 4545 | 38 × 38.. .. | 7 | 8 0 |
| „ No. 15000 | 44 × 38 .. | 9 | 8 0 |
| „ No. 16000 | .. .. | 10 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 17000 | .. .. | 10 | 8 0 |
| Graham's No. 2730 | ..39 .. | 8 | 10 0 |
| „ No. 2750 | ..45 .. | | |
| Dewhursts B.B.B. | ..38 × 38 1/2.. | 15 | 4 0 |
| „ B.B. | ..38 × 38.. 1/2.. | 13 | 0 0 |
| „ Rupe No. 5 | ..38 × 38 1/2 | | |
| Ritchie's No. 510 | ..39 × 37 1/2 38 | 8 | 8 0 |
| yon's Shunker | ..39 × „ | | |
| Fleming's 1904-1906 | 45,48,51 × 38 . | 12 | 0 0 |
| **GREY DRILLS.** | | | |
| Pepperell's Dragon | ..29 × 40 .. | 14 | 12 0 |
| Ralli's "Scissors" | ..29 × 40 .. | 13 | 12 0 |
| **GREY JACONETS** | | | |
| Ralli No. 18 .. | ..45 × 22 | ..5 | 8 0 |
| „ No. 18... | ..40 × 22 | ..4 | 14 0 |
| „ No. 138 .. | ..40 × 22 | ..4 | 10 0 |
| „ No. 636 .. | ..44 × 22 | ..4 | 15 0 |
| **WHITE SHIRTINGS** | | | |
| Liepmann's No. 1500 | 32 × 12 | 18 | 6 0 |
| H. B. T. C. 40,000 | ..36 × 40 | 21 | 8 0 |
| **WHITE MULLS** | | | |
| Ralli's No. 16 | ..41 × 19 | ..6 | 8 0 |
| „ No. 69 | ..46 × 19 | ..6 | 4 0 |
| „ No. 600 | ..51 × 19 | ..8 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 6000 | ..56 × 19 | ..8 | 12 0 |
| „ No. 88 | ..58 × 20 | ..6 | 4 0 |
| „ No. 1270 | ..27 × 18 | .. | 0 |
| „ No. 166 | ..39 × 20 | ..6 | 2 0 |
| „ No. 818 | ..39 × 20 | ..6 | 2 0 |
| „ No. 1440 | ..36 × 20 | ..4 | 2 0 |
| „ No. 1703 | ..52 × 20 | 12 | 12 0 |
| „ No. 224 | ..44 × 20 | ..5 | 6 0 |
| Ritchie's No. 1260 | ..27 × 18 | ..2 | 12 0 |
| „ No. 119 | ..37 × 18 | ..3 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 229 | ..42 × 18 | ..3 | 8 0 |
| „ No. 339 | ..47 × 18 | ..4 | 0 0 |
| „ 1K-4K38",43"48"53 × 18Aug. | | | |
| „ No. 95.. | ..58 × 20 | ..5 | 12 0 |
| „ No. 66,999 | ..40 × 18 | ..0 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 86.999 | ..40 × 18 | ..0 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 775 | ..40 × 18 | ..0 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 875 | ..45 × 18 | ..0 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 975 | ..50 × 18 | ..0 | 0 0 |
| „ No. 615 | ..50 × 18 | ..0 | 0 0 |
| Graham's Balloon | ..58 × 20 | ..5 | 0 0 |
| **WHITE NAINSOOKS.** | | | |
| Ralli's No. 7070,9090 | 27 × 18 | ..3 | 4 0 |
| „ No. 6181 .. „ | | ..3 | 2 0 |
| „ No. 1850 .. „ | | .. | |
| „ No. 1900 .. „ | | .. | |
| „ No. 2600 .. „ | | .. | |
| „ No. 21021 .. „ | | ..3 | 8 0 |
| „ No. 39620T.B. | 38 × 22 | ..4 | 8 0 |
| Graham's Nos. 88,8888 | 28 × 18 | ..3 | 10 0 |
| No. 95950-97970 | | | |
| „ Saraswati | ..36 × 18 | ..5 | 8 0 |
| „ TipooW/WWW | 34 × 18 | ..4 | 12 0 |
| „ No. 50000 .. „ | | ..4 | 12 0 |
| „ No. 33340/33350/33360 | | ..5 | 0 0 |
| Lyon's No. 4545-5656 | | | |
| „ 6767 .. | ..26 × 18 | ..3 | 4 0 |
| Greaves' No. 8000T.B. | 38 × 22 | ..4 | 12 0 |
| Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510 | | | |
| „ 5520 .. | ..26 × 18 | ..3 | 4 0 |
| I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820 | | | |
| "Motor Car" .. .. | | ..3 | 0 0 |

**The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged** | | | |
| No. 666 Shirtings | 383 × 8Net | | |
| „ 2500 Shirtings | 36 × 40 | ..12 | 8 0 |
| „ 5151 „ | 44 × 38 „ | ..10 | 0 0 |
| „ 4141 „ | 44 × 38 „ „.. | 9 | 4 0 |
| „ 5544 „ | 44 × 38 „ .. | 9 | 8 0 |
| „ 44000 „ | 48 × 38 „ .. | 9 | 6 0 |
| „ 3800 „ | 44 × 38 „ | ..14 | 14 0 |
| „ 39000 „ | 44 × 38 „ „.. | 12 | 12 0 |
| „ 9898 „ | 38 × 38 „ „.. | 11 | 8 0 |
| „ 4500 „ | 44 × 38 „ „.. | 13 | 0 0 |
| „ 6600 „ | 44 × 38 „ „.. | 9 | 2 0 |
| „ 9999 „ | 44 × 38 „ „.. | 13 | 0 0 |
| „ 7777 „ | 36 × 40 „ „.. | 13 | 8 0 |
| „ 7500 „ | 36 × 40 „ „.. | 11 | 13 0 |
| „ 3 Λ Globe | 36 × 40 „ „.. | 14 | 13 0 |
| „ „ 6000 | „ „.. | 14 | 13 0 |
| 'C" Sheetings | ..30 × 36Ex.Bond | 7 | 10 0 |
| 9" Dragons | ..30 + 36 Ex. Bond | 7 | 10 0 |
| Elephant" Drills | ..29 × 40 „ | ..12 | 14 0 |
| Duck" Drills | ..26 × 40 „ | 10 | 4 0 |

## KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 24.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co., Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road, Karachi.)

**Railway Shares.**

There have been more offerings of Larkhanas and the Upper Sinds which have been readily absorbed. The Upper Sinds continue to be keenly asked for. The Report of the Sind Light Railway Company has been out and as anticipated a dividend of Rs. 6 per share has been recommended for the final half year ending 31st March, 1927, making 11 per cent. for the full year. The report on the whole is satisfactory.

**Electrics.**

In the Karachi Electrics buyers are in evidence and some business has been done at Rs. 101 per share. Hyderabad Electrics have moved up to Rs. 104 per share with scrip scarce:—

| Name of the Co. | Paid up Value | Present Value. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sind Lights ..... | 100 | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Sind Lighterage ..... | 150 | 130 | 0 | 0 |
| Larkhana Jacobabad .. | 100 | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Upper Sinds ..... | 100 | 81 | 0 | 0 |
| **Electrics.** | | | | |
| Karachi Electrics .... | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Hyderabad Electrics .. | 100 | 104 | 0 | 0 |
| **Debentures.** | | | | |
| 6 per cent Karachi Port Trust ..... | 100 | 112 | 8 | 0 |
| **Flour Mills.** | | | | |
| Karachi Flour Mills .. | 80 | 115 | 0 | 0 |
| India Flour Mills .... | 60 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| Century Flour Mills . | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |

## WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.)

During the weak under review, S. S. Scheldstad and S. S. Gleneden completed discharging. S. S. Umvolosi with Burnside Ex. Durban and S. S. Nawab with Deshargarh Ex. Calcutta arrived and are discharging, Owing to lack of demand no transactions are reported and the tone continues quiet.

A full cargo of Northern Navigation and one of Durban Navigation for June shipment offering at 29/6 Sh. c.i.f. A parcel of Welsh Coal is also offering. There is upto now no response to these offers.

**STEAMER DUE NEXT**

8-6-27 S.S. Kohinoor Deshargarh And rew Yule and Co.

**QUOTATIONS.**

| Quality | C.I.F. | Ex-Scales Darukhana. |
|---|---|---|
| Welsh | 33/6 Sh. | Rs. 27-8 |
| Northern Navigation | 29/6 Sh. | Rs. 23 |
| Durban Navigation | 29/6 Sh. | |
| Deshargarh | Rs. 18/14 (Ready) | Rs. 20/8 |
| Victoria | Rs. 18 June | Rs. 20 |

## LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

| Name. | Latest Prices. |
|---|---|
| 1. Anglo Java ..... | 0 7 6 |
| 2. Anglo-Malay ..... | 1 13 9 |
| 3. Bahlias ..... | 2 11 3 |
| 4. Burma Rubber ..... | 1 9 0 |
| 5. Chersonese ..... | 0 3 6 |
| 6. Cicely ..... | 0 8 3 |
| 7. East Java ..... | 2 5 0 |
| 8. Java Investment ..... | 2 11 10-1\|2 |
| 9. Kuala Reman ..... | 0 5 9 |
| 10. Kwaloe ..... | 0 2 10-1\|2 |
| 11. Merbau ..... | 0 3 0 |
| 12. Mergui Crown ..... | 0 6 7-1\|2 |
| 13. Mooply Valley ..... | 1 16 3 |
| 14. Pegoh ..... | 2 8 1-1\|2 |
| 15. Rim Malacca ..... | 0 4 9 |
| 16. Sialang ..... | 2 17 6 |
| 17. Tandjong ..... | 3 4 4-1\|2 |
| 18. United Serdang ..... | 0 7 0 |
| 19. United Temiang ..... | 0 3 10-1\|2 |
| 20. United Patanis ..... | 1 9 0 |
| 21. Devon Estates ..... | 1 0 6 |
| 22. Highlands and Lowlands | 2 15 0 |
| 23. East Asiatic ..... | 0 4 3 |
| 24. Travancore Rubber Co... | 2 16 3 |
| 25. Malacca Rubber Plantations ..... | 3 7 6 |

Stock of rubber in London—66,668 tons.
Decrease on week—1,373 tons.

## KEROSINE BAZAR RATES

(The Burmah Oil Company Limited, Bombay.)

Bombay, May 27.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| "Waterlily" 150 deg. F. test per case of 2 tins ..... | 9 10 0 |
| "Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test per case of 2 tins ..... | 9 4 0 |
| "Swastika" 120 deg. F. Test per per 2 tins ..... | 7 12 6 |
| "Chukker" 120 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..... | 7 10 6 |
| "Chukker" 120 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls, ..... | 6 6 6 |
| "Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..... | 6 4 6 |
| "Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. ..... | 5 0 6 |

## WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled steady throughout the week with fair demand and prices for ready sugars have then proved 2 annas per Cwt. all round. Forward positions remain practically unchanged prices fluctuating a penny or so with very little business doing.

Calcutta and Karachi reported a better market during the week with good demand both for ready and forward positions and a fair quantity of White Javas July|September Shipment has been bought back in our market and transferred to Calcutta and Karachi. Some business has been reported to have been done direct also.

Java reported a quiet but steady market with very little business doing.

London and America ruled quiet but steady throughout the week with very small fluctuations and very small business doing.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 15-14-0—16s. 1d. F. B. Harbour stocks 135,000 bags.

T. M. O. June 16s. 3d. F. B. Harbour stocks 125,000 bags.

July|Sept. 16s. 2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 125,000 bags.

Beet Rs. 15|15|0 16s 2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 120,000 bags.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 27.

Since our last prices ruled steady both in respect of Ready and Forward positions at the commencement of the week under review around last week-end price-levels. New York and London advices continued to be firm but that was not responded to by the Local Market in view of the very unsettled position of Java Market. During the latter half of the week, prices have tended to an ease of about As. 3 per cwt. in Spot Prices. There have been meagre purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar. The undertone in the Forward Market however was firm. There have been no fresh arrivals during the week. Offtake has been on a limited scale. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16-1 and Rs. 15-14 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 16-6 and Ds. 16-4 for Beet Sugar, Sh. 16-5 and Sh. 16-2 for June, Sh. 16-4 and Sh. 16-1 for July-August-Sept., Sh. 16-6 and Sh. 16-4 for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 16-10 and Sh. 16-8 for June Sh. 16-0 and Sh. 16-6 for July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17-0 and Sh. 16-8 for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Shipment for Jamnagar C. I. F. Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at 1,25,000 bags of Java and 75,000 Bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—

Fine White Java Sugar—

Ready, Rs. 16 per Cwt.

Transhipment, Rs. 11 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment June, Sh. 16-3 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. July-Aug-Sept., Sh. 16-2 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 16-5 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Jamnagar, C. I. E.:—

Shipment, June, Sh. 16-8 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 16-7 per Cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment, Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 17-0 per Cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready, Rs. 16-4 per Cwt. F. B. H.

## WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Bombay, May 26

(Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.)

Since we wrote last week the net changes have in the home markets been as follows:—

| | July | Octo. | Decr | Jany. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | | | | |
| 18/5/27 | 15.76 | 16.13 | 16.33 | 16.39 |
| Do 25/5/27 | 16.23 | 16 60 | 16.83 | 16.89 |
| | +.47 | +.47 | +.50 | +.50 |
| | July | Octo. | Decr. | Jany. |
| Liverpool | | | | |
| 18/5/27 | 8.51 | 8.63 | 8.68 | 8.71 |
| Do 25/5.27 | 8.85 | 8.96 | 9.00 | 9.02 |
| | +.34 | +.33 | +.32 | +.31 |

It has been a weather market throughout the week, and for the past few days attention has gradually concentrated on West Texas, where there is a drought which grows more serious every day. Two days ago we heard that there had been a little rain in that district, but since then we gather that there has been very little further relief as last night one of our Liverpool friends cabled us that he expected higher prices and that the drought situation in Western Texas would be very serious indeed unless good rains were received.

As we said last week we can only repeat that the crop has had a bad start, but no one will know how bad for another few weeks. The possibility of another really large crop however is getting less and less as time progresses and owing to weather conditions it may be expected that the Boll Weevil will be more effective than has been the case for some years. The Bull propaganda merchants have already enlisted this gentleman's services on their side and we should not be surprised if their old friend proved a most useful ally during the coming campaign.

To put our opinion shortly, we may say that at the present level of prices with the crop in its present condition we can see many chances of higher prices, if not now at a rather later date, but very few of any serious reduction in the price level, although naturally in every large rise or fall there must always be reactions. If we get a good re-action now we advise our friends to take the opportunity to buy.

Locally the market has faithfully followed the Home markets and parity has kept practically unchanged during the week. This does not encourage export business and there has been very little of this about, although the Japanese have purchased some ready Berar cotton locally. The old contracts went out quietly, but towards the end there were considerable tenders. On the whole there have been few interesting features and the position is not materially changed since our last report. We advise our friends who hold ready cotton, to sell the same and to replace with purchases of Broach either J/August or A/May 1928 in easy markets.

## FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

**MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.**

Bombay May 26

| Ports. | Steamers &/or Shipment | Seeds of 12 Cwts. | Seeds of 14 & 13 Cwts. | Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts. | Seeds. cwts. & measure |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hull | | | | | |
| | June | 18/- | 18/- | 20/- | 21/- |
| | July | 15/6 | 16/6 | 17/6 | 18/6 |
| | Aug. | 14/- | 16/- | 17/- | 18/- |
| London | | | | | |
| | June. | 14/6 | 15/6 | 16/6 | 17/6 |
| | July. | 14/- | 15/- | 16/- | 17/- |
| Liverpool | | | | | |
| | June. | 17/6 | 18/6 | 19/6 | 20/6 |
| | July/Aug. | 15/- | 16/- | 17/- | 18/- |
| Marseilles | | | | | |
| Antwerp | | | | | |
| | June | 18/- | 19/- | 20/- | 21/- |
| | July | 15/6 | 16/6 | 17/6 | 18/6 |
| | Aug. | 15/- | 16/- | 17/- | 18/- |
| Rotterdam | | | | | |
| | June | 21/- | 22/- | 23/- | 24/- |
| Hamburg | | | | | |
| | July | 16/- | 17/- | 18/- | 19/- |
| Bremen | | | | | |
| | Aug. | 15/- | 16/- | 18- | 18/- |
| Havre | | | | | |
| | June | 19/6 | 20/6 | 21/6 | 22/6 |
| | July | 17/- | 18/- | 19/- | 20/- |
| Dunkirk | | | | | |
| | June | 18/- | 19/- | 20/- | 21/- |
| | July | 15/6 | 16/6 | 17/6 | 18/6 |
| | Aug. | 15/- | 16/- | 17/- | 18/- |
| Barceiona | June | 20/- | 21/- | 22/- | 23 - |
| Genoa | | | | | |
| | July | 14-6 | 15-6 | 16-6 | 17-6 |
| | Aug. | 14/- | 15/- | 16/- | 17/- |
| Naples | | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Trieste | | | | | Cotton |
| Venice | June/July | 13/6 | 13/6 | 15/- | 16/- |
| New York | July | 19/- | .. | .. | .. |

Remarks:—During the week under report, the market continued firm, in sympathy with Karachi where a large amount of business has been put through. About 10 steamers have been reported fixed from Karachi to U.K. & continental ports at rates from 22/3 to 23/3 Sh. D. W. Basis during last two weeks.

## MONEY MARKET

### WEEKLY REVIEW.

BOMBAY, May 27.

During the week under review the money market displayed a steady tone with call rate ruling at 6 per cent. The demand from the trade continues restricted and if the same policy is pursued by the trade lower bank rate can be looked for during the coming fortnight. There has been an easing tendency in the fixed deposit rates which are now quoted as under:—

One Month. 5 1|4 per cent.

Two Months 5 per cent.

3 to 6 Months. 4 1|2 per cent.

12 Months. 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank issued on the 20th Inst. shows a cash balance of Rs. 12,47,65,000 or an increase of Rs. 202.28 lacs which compares with Rs. 28.95 crores at this time of last year. The percentage of cash against liabilities is placed at 15.75 or an increase of 2.27 per cent ore last week's figures. Government Securities show an increase of Rs. 14.26 lacs. Loans discounted have declined to Rs. 14.26 lacs, cash credits to Rs. 5.51 lacs and Inland bills to Rs. 29.70 lacs. The currency return issued on the 22nd Inst. indicates an increase of Rs. 11.13 lacs in note currency now totalling to Rs. 170.80 crores. Silver coins show an increase of Rs. 11.13 lacs to Rs. 94.67 crores. There is no change in the figures of gold bullion and silver under coinage.

The metalic reserve ratio to circulation stands at 78.01 per cent.

Government deposits have increased by Rs. 141.97 lacs to Rs. 10.63 crores and other deposits by Rs. 15.63 lacs to Rs. 67.22 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 7 per cent from 10th February 1927.

A quiet and uncertain tone prevailed in the securities market. All attempts by the bulls to support values failed as on Buldges, Banks and Bears were hammering the market. Prices fluctuated within a small range of about six annas during the week and wherever there was recovery say in 31|2 per cent paper to Rs. 78|- or a little more, it always attracted heavy unloadings and with a fair volume of business both in ready and forward prices yesterday closed easy at Rs. 77|13 with sellers. 1945|55 Loan ruled steady around Rs. 107|15- 1933 and 1935 loans of 5 per cent stands at Rs. 103|5 and Rs. 102|4 respectively, 5 1|2 per cent Bonds (1928) declined to Rs. 106|5- 6 per cent Bonds (1927 and 1930) were being done at Rs. 100|14 and Rs. 105|4- 1931 is quoted at Rs. 106|7 while 1932 is placed at Rs. 112|12- 4 per cent 1960|70 loan is nominally quoted at about Rs. 89|-.

The Select Committee appointed in connection with the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank bill is to commence its sittings here next week. In view of the uncertainity now prevailing in the Government Securities market and continued deflation of currency with a view to run an unnatural ratio of 18d, it is believed strong oppositions will be brought forward by financial and Commercial interests.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## ENGAGEMENTS

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League, 1st Division, Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

### TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Concert Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club from 9-30 to 11 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

### A PUBLIC HARIKIRTAN.

Shree Moula Buva Jathodeker Patil, the well-known expounder of Vedanta Philosophy will perform a Harikirtan to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

### PROTEST MEETING AT CHIMBAI.

A public meeting of the residents of Chimbai will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. at Chimbai, to protest against the proposal to construct a road on Chimbai foreshore. All are cordially invited to attend.

### POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. to-day.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday (the 31st instant).

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Kenneth" left Suez on the morning of the 24th instant.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of 14th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 27th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

### A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Anand Sangit Mandali staged their play "Kansa Vadha" on Wednesday, at the Elphinstone Theatre, Bombay, in aid of the Ganpati Temple at Padwe in the Ratnagiri District under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Bole. All the actors were little children, most of whom were non-Brahmins.

Mr. Bole thanked the audience for their patronage, congratulated the juvenile actors for playing their parts well, and presented a gold medal and a gold-embroidered "shela" to the Manager on behalf of the Bhandari Samaj of Padwe.

# INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

## ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE BY SIX GOALS

LONDON, May 26.

Paris:—In the International Football Match in glorious weather before 25,000 spectators England beat France by six goals to nil.—Reuter.

## RLY ACCIDENT NEAR ALANDI.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Belgaum, M. S. M. Railway wires under date 26th:—

The Station Master, Alandi reports that an accident occurred to No 11 up passenger train between Alandi and Phursangi at mile 263|2 but no injury was caused to passengers or railway servants. Transhipment is necessary and the duration of the obstructioo will probably be over 12 hours.

# ANATOLIAN RAILWAY

## PROJECTED PURCHASE BY TURKISH GOVERNMENT

According to the Turkish Press, the negotiations for the purchase of the Anatolian Railway by the Turkish Government has been adjourned. The representatives of the shareholders are said to have asked for a sum of £T.73,000,000 (gold).

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

**MOHANLAL & Co.**

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Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

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Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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# FOOTBALL

## HARWOOD LEAGUE

### CUSTOMS BEAT TELEGRAPHS.

Yesterday's second division fixture between the Customs and the Telegraphs provided a very poor game the former wining by two goals to nil. Both teams had an elementary knowledge of the game and at times their efforts to control the ball caused great merriment amongst the spectators. For this the Telegraphs were mainly responsible as most of their players were men novices. The Customs dominated the game in the first half and halfway through Wright worked the ball down the wing and sent in a low shot which completely beat the goalie.

The second half was more even and the Telegraphs almost scored on more than one occasion. Their forwards, however, were very weak in front of goal and the backs were able to clear. The Customs' second goal was the result of a fine corner kick by Wright, the ball entering the net through the goalie's fingers. There was no further score and the Telegraphs retired beaten.

| | |
|---|---|
| Customs | 2 goals. |
| Telegraphs | Nil. |

CUSTOMS:—Lynn; Cowton and Fidgett; Gerard, Thornber and Taylor; Wright, Crisp, Potts, Hassett and Batler.

TELEGRAPHS:—Durham, Wright and Belzelles; Dudley, Almeida and Austin, Lamas, Gomes, Tooth, Kishander and Moore.

Referee Mr. A. G. Reynolds.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

First Division—Cheshire vs. R.A.M.C.

# OFFICERS & FINES FUNDS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue for 26th May you state that a Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has framed some rules for the utilisation of the amount of the Fines Fund and that the Sub-Committee has recommended that the amount may be spent on some objects for the benefit of the officers and servants. Unfortunately, you seem to approve of this. I am, therefore, anxious to point out to you and through you to the members of the Corporation that it is a dangerous thing to allow officers who levy fines or recommend fines to be levied on their subordinates to benefit from the Fines Fund. This gives an interest to officers to see that the amount of the Fines Fund is either increased or maintained at a particular level. In Indian Railways the Fines Fund is utilised among other things for providing recreation to Europeans and the subordinate Indian employees have always a feeling that they are fined in order to provide money for the benefit of the European employees and such a feeling is sure to grow in the minds of the subordinate Municipal employees if the recommendation of the Sub-Committee is given effect to. There are many who hold that the principle of levying fines is wrong, but if fines are at all to be levied the amount should be used only for the benefit of the lowest class of employees who have absolutely no chance of being in any way responsible for the imposition of the fines. I may suggest that Recreation Institutes in different parts of the City for sweepers, bhangis and the lowest class of workers should be provided out of the Fines Fund and that the Corporation should give additional grants to these Institutes from its ordinary revenue.—Yours, etc.

N. M. J.

Bombay, May 26.

## A CORRECTION

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—Will you kindly publish the followinwg correct report of some portion of the proceedings of the quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 26th instant regarding the resolution of reception to the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri which is highly misreported.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution of giving hearty send-off to the Right Honourable S. Sastri when he is going to South Africa and a sum of Rs. 51 was sanctioned for the same. The meeting did not congratulate him as an Ambassador to South Africa as the Committee as a non-co-operating body cannot do so over his appointment by the Government, but rejoices to find that he is going there as a representative of the people of India to serve his countrymen over there.

I have to explain the above as I was the mover of the resolution and the public may not misunderstand the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

I. S. PATEL.

# CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

## JUTES RULE STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 27.

In the Shar Mearket jutes section, upon unfavourable weather report and better gunny market ruled steady. The turn was dearer than yesterday though with only a moderate business passing. Coals were dull. Teas were steady with a moderate enquiry. In industrials Bengal Telephone are wanted with sellers rather reserved while there is also a good demand for Indian Iron and Steel. G. A. Achard were marked down about one point. Government securities were quieter.—A. P.

The Secretary, the British Indian Association, in a letter to the Government of Bengal, expressed the approval of the Association, to the principle underlying the Volunteer Police Force Bill, which has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly in March last.—Free Press.

# BOMBAY MILL INSURANCE.

## HOW CAPITALISTS SUPPORT INDIAN ENTERPRISE!

(BY RAMBLER.)

At a time like the present when appeals for the support of Indian insurance companies are appearing in the press, it will come as a great shock to know that a circular is being sent to the members of the Mill-owners' Association under the signature of Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, convening a meeting of the members for considering, among other things, the question of placing the insurances of cotton mills outside India even with American companies. This sudden move on the part of Sir Fazalbhoy has been due to the fact that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association representing all insurance companies doing business in Bombay have, after serious consideration, been able to introduce a uniform practice in respect to commission to agents and brokers. The first consideration of any insurance company is towards the insuring public, and the Association in introducing the new reforms had this prominently before hem. The new reforms have made the cost of insurance to the general public very low.

So far as Bombay mills are concerned, it should be stated that two years ago, in consultation with the millowners themselves, the Association went into the rates for mill insurances and it was mutually agreed that the rates should be reduced. This reduction in rate which has been in force for the last two years have benefitted the mills considerably.

Under the new rules which became operative from he 31st of March last, commission to agents has been slightly curtailed, and the complaint of certain mill agents (who are also agents for some insurance companies) is that their income from insurance commission will be slightly reduced. So this agitation has been set up with a view that the mill insurance agents may not lose their pound of flesh! The difference in commission is not going to be very much after all; but to keep even this commission intact, our patriotic millowners do not even want to bother whether the insurance is placed with American or other equally foreign companies. We may, in this connection, ask our millowners how many of the American and other foreign millowners have rushed to India to offer their insurances, because by so doing, their pockets may be made slightly heavier!

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

When the Finance Member, representing the Government of Britains (because even a little boy knows to-day that there is no representative Government as such in this unfortunate country) does certain things in the interests of his masters, which have necessarily to be not in consonance with Indian sentiment, there is suddenly a hue and cry, and our leaders pour all sorts of criticisms (deserved or otherwise) on the devoted head of the Finance Member. When Government buy certain stores which may or may not be had in India, questions are at once asked why Indian stores were not preferred. And the Indian 'Merchants' Chamber is at once put into action and off goes a long representation setting out the sins of omission and commission on the part of the erring department. Mark you, the Chamber has itself printed in bold characters in its own letter heads 'Support Indian Industries'. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy and his excellent firm are members of this Chamber and as such are partly responsible for this preaching as well.

In the face of all these facts (leaving aside patriotic sentiments altogether) we are amazed at the move of this leading citizen, a representative of a noble Indian house and not an unpatriotic Indian. We, however, trust that the view of Sir Fazalbhoy is not shared by the bulk of the millowners, because we still think that the spark of patriotism is not yet dead. Most it not all, of the capital invested in the mill industry is the property of the Indian people. The majority of the mills are managed by Indian agents. If the views of the shareholders were obtained whether insurances should be placed outside or inside India, we have no doubt what the answer will be. The average man has more sentiment and patriotism for things Indian than the so-called capitalist, and further proof in support of this statement is being adduced to-day by this move on the part of one of our most respected and distinguished citizens. There is still time to nip this idea in the bud, and we hope the other millowners who have the interests of the country at heart will not be a party to anything that will smack of exploitation of India by Indians for the benefit of foreign interests.

# TEXT BOOKS FOR URDU SCHOOLS

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED

At a special meeting of the schools Committee held at the Corporation Hall on Friday afternoon, the report of the Urdu Text Books Sub-Committee regarding the Urdu Text Books to be used in the Municipal Urdu Schools, was considered.

THE REPORT.

The report 'interalia' recommended that the present text books, viz., the Asafia series by Abdulla Khan should be continued and efforts should be made to get a new series written out for the Bombay Municipal Schools.

ITS ADOPTION.

Miss Khadija Shuffi Tyabjee moved that the report be adopted. Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar also spoke in support of the report. A bit of a friendly controversy ensued over the adoption of the report, in which almost all the members participated. Mr. Fazal Ebrahim moved an amendment that the Abdulla Khan Islamia series should continue for a year and, in the meanwhile, the Vernacular committee should be asked to report whether it was not advisable to devise a new and better series. Mr. Fazul Ebrahim seemed very anxious for a better and more suitable series of Urdu Text Books for Municipal Schools. He was not willing simply to rely on a pious hope that a new series would come up in the fulness of time. He was for fixing a time-limit for the continuation of the existing series. Mr. Kanji K. Master moved another amendment that the old Anjuman series should be continued for a year. Mr. J. B. Eoman Behram seconded this amendment The old series, he argued, was in vogue for a considerable number of years and there was no harm in continuing it for one more year. Even in the Corporation there was a heated controversy when the Abdulla Khan series came to be introduced. Corporators had always expressed a sanguine wish that a new series ought to be devised for the use of the Municipal Schools. Unless a new series was actually written up, it was only advisable to continue the old series for a year more. His further argument was that the old series was a cheaper one. Mr. Dimtimkar held that the cheapness of any series was not the only thing to be considered.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

Mr. Kanji K. Master's amendment was first put to vote and declared lost. There was a tie when Mr. Fazul Ebrahim's amendment was voted upon. There was again a tie when the original resolution of Khadija Shuffi Tyabjee regarding the adoption of the report, was put to vote. The chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the resolution which was consequently declared carried. The Committee then rose, special business having been gone through.

# INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN ASIA

## SIR A CHATTERJEE'S PLEA FOR MORE ATTENTION

LONDON, May 26.

Geneva.—In the Presidential speech at the Labour Conference Sir. A. Chatterjee emphasised on the large number of workers in Asia, and the rapid development of industry and manufactures there on modern lines. It would therefore be mistake for the International Labour Organisation to concentrate attention too exclusively upon Europe and America. He declared that it was most gratifying that in both Japan and India, the principle of industrial legislation had been accepted not only by all political parties but by the employers and the workers. The existence of Labour organisation guaranteed that the principles of labour embodied in the Treaty of Versailles would not be lost sight of. He concluded with the expression of belief that Labour Organisation would make valuable contribution towards harmonising the serene attitude towards the life characterising the East with the strain and stress of the new age.—Reuter.

# DERBY FINAL ACCEPTANCE

## HORSES LEFT IN

LONDON, May 26.

Derby final acceptances. The following are left in: Tract, Double Barrel, Parker, Son and Heir, Moneymaker, Restigouche, Knight of grail, Buckfast, Shiannor, Callboy, Sickle, Dark Anthony, Curialis, Adieu, Chichester Cross, Hossan, Fourth hand, Jack-son, Silverstead, Tattoo, Damon, Hotnight, Stampede, Lonek-night Tornillo, Knicardine, Spiramonde, Adamsapple, Birth-right Flashingstar and Applecross.—Reuter.

## POINT IN ELECTION PROCEDURE

LUCKNOW, May 26.

An important point in election procedure was decided by the Election Commissioner at Meerut in the case of the election petition of Nawabzada Liaqatali Khan from Muzaffarangar Mahomedan rural constituency. The question was whether a candidate whose name was on the electoral roll of Agra Landholders, North constituency could stand from the general constituency. Reference to the Legislative Department brought the opinion in the affirmative. The Election Commissioner gave his decision accordingly.

The police have arrested in Calcutta one Shaik Ramjan on the allegation that he brought some Kashmiri girls into Calcutta for immoral purposes. Further inquiries are being made.—Free Press.

# COMMERCIAL.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 8.69-11 |
| June | 8.65-12 |
| July | 7.72-13 |
| August | 7.74-13 |
| September | 8.79-12 |
| October | 8.84-12 |
| November | 8.85-12 |
| December | 8.88-12 |
| January | 8.90-12 |
| February | 8.92-12 |
| March | 8.97-12 |
| April | 8.98-12 |
| May | 9.01-12 |
| Middling Spot | 9.04-09 |

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. | £19-3/4 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) | £117-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation | £9-1/2 |
| National Bank | £49-1/2 |
| Eastern Bank | £6-3/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 p.c. | £8617/8 |
| Conversion | £76-3/8 |
| Indian Loan 5½ p.c. | £103 |
| Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. | £58 |
| Indian Stock 2½ p.c. Sterling Loan | £53-3/4 |
| Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan | £69-3/4 |
| Consols | £54-7/8 |
| Wara Loan 5 p.c. | £100-3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 p.c. | £92-3/8 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES.

| | London, May 26. |
|---|---|
| T. T. Berlin on London | Unquoted. |
| T. T. Amsterdam on London | Unquoted. |
| T. T. Brussels on London | Unquoted. |
| T. T. Madrid on Londonn | 27.60 |
| T. T. Milan on London | Unquoted. |
| T. T. Berne on London | Unquoted. |
| T. T. Paris on London | Unquoted. |
| T. T. London on Prague | 163.87 |

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest day to day Loans | 3-7/8p.c. |
| Interest 7 day's Market Loans | 3-1/2p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 4-5/16p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 4-3/8p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5p.c. |

## WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 26.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., 55/- May.-June S'Ment Sellers.

Rogario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., 56/- May.-June S'Ment. Value.

Wheat, Australian, 55/6 May.- June S'Ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choicee White Karachci, 55/6 May.-June S'Ment. Sellers.

## LONDON SILVER.

London, May 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-7/16 |
| Forward | 26-5/16 |

## LONDON GOLD.

London, May 26.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4: 11-1/2

## LINSEED.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. ton, £16: 15:0 June July S'Ment. Hull Paid.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £19:2:6 May.-June S'Ment. Offered.

## LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil, Naked. London, cwt., 34/7½ Sept.-Dec. Delivery Paid.

## JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

| | |
|---|---|
| June, per cwt. | 16/4-1/2 |
| July-Sept, per cwt. | 16/3 |
| Oct-Dec. per cwt. | 16/4-1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay, | |
| July-Sept per ton. | 16/4-3/4 |
| C. & F. Karachi, | |
| July-Sept. per ton. | 16/5-1/2 |

## LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 26.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot 1/7-3/4 Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot 1/8 Sellers.

Pale Crep, Standard, Ribber. lb. Spot 1/7-3/4 Buyers.

Pale Crep, Standard, Ribber. lb. Spot 1/8 Sellers.

## BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion | £152,500,000 |
| Public Deposits | £19,800,000 |
| Other Deposits | £98,400,000 |
| Government Securities | £48,500,000 |
| Other Securities | £50,900,000 |
| Notes & Coin | £36,400,000 |
| Currency Notes Outstanding | £274,900,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | 30.84 per cent. |

## COFFEE.

New York, May 26.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15-3/4.

Judicial inquiry has been ordered by the Alipore Magistrate into the complaint made on behalf of one Khalil Ahmed against an Inspector and some constables of Wattgunge Thana for assault and wrongful confinement.—Free Press.

Women of Bengal have taken to agricultural education and Mrs. Latika Bose and others have started an experiment in home-grafting and gradening in Tala and Tala Mahila Samiti have asked Government for expert advice.—Free Press.

Ibn Saud King of the Hedjaz and of Najid, arrived at Mecca from Riyadh on May 6. Sir Gilbert Clayton landed at Jeddah the previous day.

# M. A. EXAMINATION RESULTS

## LADY STUDENT ANNEXES TWO MEDALS.

## MR. BHAWE A ZALA VEDANTIST.

### M. Ag. EXAMINATION.

PASS.

Mr. Jamshed Ardeshir Daji, Mr. Sohrab Rustomji Gandhi. a

### M A EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS.

Gandhi, Maganlal Harjivandas, Deolalkar Prabhakar Vaman Karandikar, Shivaram Vithal, Panandikar Sulabha.

SECOND CLASS.

S B Athalye, R W Joshi, S S Bhawe, A S Gadre, D R Mankad, A H F Hamdani, G G Mahadevia, J St. Anne Menezes, S S Agarkar, D N Naravane, *Krishnabai Kolhatkar*, S R Kulkarni, B N Pol, *S S Deem*, S A Joglegar, P R Damle, *Krishna Madhavrao Desai*, R D Desai, P D Sawarkar, P S Kalelkar.

PASS.

V M Bedekar, D M Dave, G R Mate, *Bridget Teresa Fernandez*, Ganesh Raghu-Kokil, P. K. Bhapkar, B. M. nandedkar, B. C Gorhe, P W Bapat, D K Kelkar, V G Tambane, M H M S Qazi, S P Savant, H M Trivedi, N C Bhambure, K G Mehta, S R Vasavada, A M Pandya, P P Joshi, M M B DeSouza, S V Apte, S B Awar, V C Garwad, S H Trivedi, D G Vinod, C A C V Shroff.

PASSED IN AN ADDITIONAL LANGUAGE, (Marathi).

Nene, Hari Narayan; Parasnis, Shripad Ramchandra.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND MEDALS.

The Bhugwandas Purshottamdas Sanskrit Scholarship and the Sujna Zala Vedanta Prize to 36 Bhawe, Shrikrishna Sakharama, formerly a student of are Topiwala High School and then of the Elphinstone College.

The Chancellor's and the K.T. Telang Medals and the Miss Sokaribai Mankar Scholarship.—To No. 84. *Panandikar Sulabha.*

The result of candidate No. 73 is reserved.

An announcement regarding the award of the Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the Sir William Wedderburn Scholarships will be made later.

# ACCIDENT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

## SUBURBAN LINE BLOCKED

Bombay, May 27.

This morning at about 6 o'clock there was a collision at Victoria Terminus near 'C' Cabin between an engine proceeding to shed from Victoria Terminus and two engines coupled together coming into Victoria Terminus to work trains forward.

2. As a result of the collision, the up suburban line has been blocked and trains are being worked on one line between Byculla and Victoria Terminus, in consequence of which up trains to Victoria Terminus are arriving late.

3. Normal working is expected to be resumed by 2 p.m. this afternoon.

4. Driver Dossabhoy and 3 sugwallas received injuries and they are being treated in the G.I.P. Hospital at Byculla.

# LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

## JULY

### NEW YORK

| | May 27 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 16.22 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 16.19 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 16.45 |
| Difference | + .23 |

Nate:—The new York Market is closed on Saturday and Monday.

### LIVERPOOL.

| | May 27 |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 8.72 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 8.73 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 8.66 |
| Difference | —.06 |

Broach July expected to open 336 0 0

# LONDON SILVER MARKET

## LATEST QUOTATIONS

| | London, May 27 |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 4 0 |
| Difference | 0 3 0 lower. |
| Silver Forward | 26 2 0 |
| Difference | 0 3 0 lower. |

Tone of Market.—India sold, China bought.

**EARN Rs. 3 AND 30 A DAY.**

**MAKE MORE MONEY!**

You can develop fine business in the privacy of your home and earn easily Rs. 3, 30 and 50 daily on machines of 325, 2600 and 4700. Experience unnecessary, distance immaterial; free instructions; book supplied with machines for learning. Men, Women, Boys and Girls can work on them. We give guarantee.
Particulars with one anna stamp from:—
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Sole Agents for East Bengal & Assam
Messrs. M. A. CADDIE & CO., Dacca.

**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

WE have pleasure in announcing that we have started a firm of Public Accountants and Auditors under the style of "KULKARNI & KHANOLKAR" at 381, Hornby Road, Esmail Building, Fort, Bombay. We solicit consultation in any matters concerning Accounts and Audit.

KULKARNI & KHANOLKAR.

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**AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.**

New Classes for the SPECIAL DIPLOMA EXAMS. IN ACCOUNTING, BANKING, COMPANY MANAGEMENT AND COMMERCE recently instituted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber will be started shortly. No University qualifications are required for candidates wishing to take any of these courses. Candidates passing this Exam. will be entitled to use D. Com. M.C. after their names. All young men anxious to improve their future prospects are requested to call immediately and see or write to the Principal,

**BATLIBOI'S**

ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE
Yusuf Building, Fort, Bombay.

TRAINING ORAL OR POSTAL

**Messrs. MEHTA & Co.**

of 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

beg to announce their appointment as Selling Agents to the Government of India, Army Department.

The present New and Used Stores awaiting disposal by the Army in India consist of large quantities of:

(1) Engineering Stores.
(2) Machinery.
(3) Engines.
(4) Pumps.
(5) Motor Transport Spare Parts.
(6) Dairy Plants.
(7) Electrical Stores.
(8) X Ray Stores.
(9) Disinfectors.
(10) Hydraulic Accumulator.
(11) Saddlery.
(12) Leather.
(13) Army Clothing of all description.

And several other things.

*Enquiries specifying requirements will receive special attention.*



**The Bombay Chronicle.**

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1927.


## A TIMELY WARNING.

The nefarious propaganda such as is being carried on by the Delhi correspondent of the London *Times* should serve as a timely warning to Nationalists of all political parties and communities to look ahead and make a united effort to stem the tide of reaction that threatens to sweep over us. The London Correspondent of the *Hindu* of Madras, has, for instance, told us that it is Lord Birkenhead's object "to so date the Royal Commission that its report will be incubating what time Labour muddles through a short and inglorious administration of about a year's duration after the next election so that a triumphant Conservative majority returning to power would be in a position to give the *coup de grace* to Indian political aspirations". Of course, these prognostications are based on the supposition that the present Tory campaign against Russia and the Trade Union Bill will precipitate a general election in England by the end of this year or the beginning of the next. But it is quite likely that this anticipation may not come true. Nor does past experience warrant the belief that a Labour Government—headed inevitably by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who made us a present of the Bengal Ordinance during his term of office—would, even if it came into and continued in power, bestow any extraordinary boons on this country. All that we can safely consider at present is the early appointment of the Statutory Commission and the mischievous attempts made at both ends to prejudice in advance the minds of the members of the Commission who will be appointed to it.

What could be, for instance, more mischievous than the manner in which the Delhi correspondent of the "Times" has drawn up his leading questions on the Indian problem. The question which, in his opinion" "are for the jury" to consider are "whether the Reforms have given the Indian political classes the opportunity to prove their fitness for democratic government and whether further progress can best be made on the present lines." As the *Hindu* rightly remarks, "it does not require a Statutory Commission to give an answer to the first question while no inquisitorial body of foreign experts taking their cue from the bureaucratic mind can answer the second question to India's satisfaction." The National Congress has times without number told the British Government in unequivocal terms that it refuses to subject the nation and its representatives to an examination by British plutocrats in the art of self-government. And the ground under the feet of the inspired correspondent of the *Times* has been cut by the resolution of the A.I.C.C. authorising the Working Committee to frame a Constitution of Swaraj in consultation with the elected members of all the Legislatures in the country and leaders of all political parties. For it is clear that the constitution that we are sure will be hammered out within the next few months by the ablest and most representative leaders of the country will constitute the united demand of the nation and whether the Congress formally tenders evidence before the Commission or not, it is perfectly clear that it will be bound to give due consideration to a scheme that would in all probability be placed before it by the leaders of other parties.

The Delhi Correspondent of the "Times" has also not hesitated at this critical hour to make much capital of our communal differences and to state a deliberate falsehood about the formation of a purely Mahomedan party during the last session of the Legislative Assembly. Here, again, the momentous decision of the A.I.C.C. has upset the calculations of the "Times" correspondent and others of his ilk. For, whatever controversies may still rage over its resolution regarding the Delhi Proposals we have no doubt that it has laid a foundation, sound and true, of a complete settlement that will be effected at no distant date. Thus the efforts of mischief-mongers have already failed. But their very existence should inspire the responsible leaders of the country to lose no time in drafting the Constitution of Swaraj, which will proclaim to the whole world as well as to Britain the irreducible minimum of India's demand for freedom.

## NO HALF-MEASURES.

Lord Irwin made to the Indian States Opium Conference he convened at Simla on Thursday the interesting proposal that poppy cultivation in State territories should ultimately be discontinued and that the Government of India alone should supply to the States, at cost price, the quantity of opium they needed. As such quantity can be supplied, under the International Convention to which India is a party, only for scientific and medicinal purposes, its volume would be small and this new method of supply, to which the Conference agreed, would in all probability reduce very appreciably the opium habit in this country. There is no reason, however, why the States should be summarily deprived of the right of cultivating the poppy in their own territories if they agree to grow opium only for scientific and medicinal purposes and the only argument which makes the proposal initiated by H. E. the Viceroy seem the most expedient and practical in the circumstances is that the trouble involved in keeping a constant watch over the area to be cultivated and in guarding against the possibility of smuggling will be so great as to defeat the object in view. That object, as public opinion interprets it, is to free this country from the curse of opium absolutely and that too as soon as possible. We are not aware that the Government of India have taken drastic steps to achieve this object even after having been a party to the Geneva Dangerous Drugs Convention and Opium Agreement of 1925. They have contented themselves so far only with half-measures. The proposal initiated by Lord Irwin will be a real step forward towards the goal of complete prohibition of poppy cultivation except for scientific and medicinal purposes by the State itself and the declaration by the Finance Member that the drastic reduction of cultivation was "not only a desirable consummation, but an imperative necessity" will, we hope, be steadily acted upon so that within ten years India shall be rid of the opium curse. The emphatic indication to the States that they can no longer count on the indefinite continuance of purchases of Malwa opium by the Government of India for excise purposes should induce them to take up the question of progressive and rapid reduction of cultivation in their own territories immediately and in co-ordinated fashion, so that a uniform policy of reduction is soon substituted in Central India and Rajputana, the chief cultivation centres, for the present haphazard one. There were in these State territories nearly 24,000 acres in which opium was grown out of the total of 34,644 under cultivation in 1924-25, not to provide opium for consumption in the States themselves but to produce it for sale to the Government of India. If under the new proposals the latter stop the demand, the source of cultivation will naturally dry up. The Viceroy's appeal to the States to co-operate in depriving India of the opium curse breathes a spirit of earnestness and sincerity. We hope the whole policy of the Government of India in this matter will be far more drastic than it has been hitherto. The arrangement proposed by the Viceroy involves an enchroachment on the rights of Indian States but we have no doubt in the larger interests of the country as a whole they will acquiesce in it. Some of these States have already embarked upon a policy of Prohibition and many of them are in sympathy with the unanimous Indian demand for it. Much of the gain by the abolition of the curse of opium will be lost to the country if those addicted to opium find a substitute ready at hand in liquor which a benevolent Government is solicitous enough to provide for them. The curse of drink and the traffic in opium must be eradicated simultaneously and the Princes of India will be doing an incalculable service to their country if, while accepting the Viceroy's proposal, they insist on his Government guaranteeing the abolition of the drink traffic within, say, ten years.

## SOCIAL OUTCASTS.

The correspondence we publish elsewhere in this issue in regard to the Colour Bar in Edinburgh will come as a shock to our readers who will find how in Scotland a section of its population is anxious to imitate the obnoxious ways for which the South African Whites have hitherto been so notorious. The Indian students in Edinburgh have been suffering from this racial intolerance for a long time, but matters have now reached such a pitch that they are openly branded as undesirables simply because of the crime of their colour, and are not tolerated in certain lodging houses, places of amusement and restaurants. Even in the purely academic sphere the feeling against them is growing, some of the teachers being "extremely prejudicial" towards foreign students. What becomes of those common ideals of the British Empire, when Indians cannot visit a portion of it without being subjected to these social insults? "People at Home" say the Convener and the Hon. Secretary of the Edinburgh Indian Association "can hardly imagine what it means for a handful of a community in a foreign country to be treated as social outcasts." We can assure them that the resentment in this country against the ungentlemanly treatment meted out to them is keen and bitter, and that India feels that such insults are her lot to-day because she is not her own mistress. A special cable to the "Times of India" says that a number of Christian missionaries deprecate this social intolerance towards Indians. This is a redeeming feature of the situation, but it augurs ill for a land when its mass mind becomes so stuffed up with pride of race and colour as to refuse the exercise of ordinary hospitality to the foreigners in its midst simply because of their colour.

# OPEN LETTER

## TO MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU, EX-PRESIDENT OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Sarojini Devi,

It is the usage, a matter of ordinary courtesy, among the Hindus in Bengal to address married ladies of good position as "Devi," is it not? I wonder if you quite fully appreciate being so addressed! To believe some of your detractors, who credit you with immense and inexplicable leanings towards your Muslim countrymen, you have become so utterly denationalised or at least Westernised, that it is not wholly impossible you laugh at such usages as mere superstitions. Personally, however, I do not think so, and cannot excuse you from such common courtesies, even if you yourself were to tell me you did not care for them. Besides, the honorific has, in my poor judgment, a special application to you. If one-half of what one hears of your exertions behind the scenes to bring about a real, lasting unity among the Hindus and Muslims is true; and if that half meets with one half the success it deserves, I should say you would have fully earned the designation, in addition to being entitled to it in common courtesy. History, you well know, is a lying jade, especially contemporary history; and it is comforting to know you have such a broad back you would not turn a hair at any amount of misguided, contemporary, and often slanderous, criticism. You are, in this Kali Yuga, a worthy daughter of India, considering everything; you have set your heart on achieving Hindu-Muslim unity *coute qu'il coute;* and if that is the one and only contribution you make to the public life of the country, your life would not have been lived in vain. You had attained an eminent position in the world of letters which knows no frontiers, and acknowledges no title save that of merit, when you decided to take up politics. I cannot believe it to have been merely an instance of the poetic license, which permits such people to be on with the new before they are well off with the old. Your new flame seems to be a veritable affair of the heart. In saying this, moreover, I am not unmindful of the unique position in the world of letters you have voluntarily given up to take your new place in the world of politics,—a world that cannot but appear to an imaginative aesthete, by contrast, dirty beyond compare. I know not if in your heart of hearts you ever had regrets for having abandoned that bed of roses to tread this narrow way full of thorns and brambles. But whether you have had regrets or not, believe me, you alone are likely to solve this riddle, if any one can in this country and in this generation. Mahatmaji, it is true, went about it, on his own lines. They remind one strangely and irresistibly of the late lamented President Wilson, who sought to teach highbrow ethics to the confirmed cynics of France and Britain, and lived to be the laughing-stock of every one,—his colleagues at the Conference of Versailles leading. Every one knows, however, Mrs. Naidu is not a fool, even though she claims to be a poet. Every one feels you are not a fraud, even though you have not the heart to utter a really harsh word against any one,—the meanest or the greatest that come to you for help or advice; most if not all who have come into contact with you have realised you are no coward, even though, forgive me for saying so,—you are a woman! And even Muslims have a sense of chivalry, in spite of all tales of outrages in times of rioting. *Hoc est ergo*!

Why this trust in you, you might ask? It is certainly not the wonderful fussiness with which you go about your mission in life, that makes one feel you are likely to win the laurel. Your zeal, I must tell you, seems often out of proportion to the real significance of the stake at issue. And in disputation,—I do not call it discussion, you will please note,—you seem so often to realise the other fellow's point of view, one wonders if you have any of your own. I can imagine you smiling serenely if I ask whether you have anything like an irreducible minimum in carrying on these negotiations. I can hear you asking in return "Is it any good having such settled notions of an irreducible minimum in politics, even supposing it were possible to have them?" But still, as a mere matter of bargaining don't you think it might be as well to *appear* to have some fixed notions of a *non plus ultra*, especially when you have to deal with such hard-headed partisans as the Munjes and the Malaviyas, the Alis and the Abdur Rahims? You, I well know, have an international outlook, that scorns to take always and invariably the narrow, selfish, often vulgar, patriotic view, and much more so, communal view of things. But will those you have to deal with appreciate this transcendental idealism of yours? I do not find fault with the present-day leaders and spokesmen of India that they cannot take a view beyond their immediate horizon; for until they are and feel themselves to be equal to any body in the estimation of all, they will always be self-conscious: and self-consciousness in the surest enemy of real literal philanthrophy. Personally for yourself, the horizon may be wider and richer than what appears from your window in any town in India; but you must think a little of what your antagonists and protagonists are.

There is, besides, another danger. The only national institution in India to-day, —I mean the Indian National Congress, —is coming rapidly into forced contempt, thanks chiefly to the activities of these blameworthy sectarians. And lest there be a misunderstanding, the Muhammadans have no monopoly of being such. Leaders of the Hindu Sabha are utterly indifferent about the fate of the Congress and their slogan seems nowadays to be: "Let the Congress stew in its own juice." It is possible the Congress has trodden on the pet corns of some of these mighty ones! It is understandable the present spokesmen of the Congress are not the elite of Indian culture and refinement that can never beat the big drum *a la* Mehta or Patel, though the latter is no more a Congressman, I should say. But that does not justify the leaders of our communal associations and the malcontents of the Congress itself to vent their spite by ruining the Congress itself. I can realise the *amour propre* of a Lajpat Rai may need to be safeguarded just as much as the self-love of a Jinnah; but there is and ought to be plenty of room under the common banner of the Congress for all of them. If you do not take care, if you give too much importance to these pitiful, disgraceful communal squabbles, you might perhaps lose sight of the very existence of the Congress, and incidentally let that institution be killed outright by sheer neglect. Whatever you do, never forget to inculcate in the minds of all who approach you that the Congress is and must remain the unchallenged and unchallengeable mistress of the allegiance of all true Indian nationalists. Don't you agree? What more can I say to a poet like you than remind you of the poet-juggler's verses:—

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers-on feel most delight
That least perceive a juggler's sleight,
And still the less they understand,
The more they admire his sleight of hand."

Politics is at best a dirty business, and a doubtful game. There is cheating all-round; and he wins therein who has the least scruples. I do not want to point the moral further beyond just observing that in it people like me have no place, for there is no room there for either

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

# COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH.

## INSULTS TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—At a general meeting of the Indian Association held on 27th April 1927, comprising an overwhelming majority of the Indians resident at Edinburgh, it was decided to write the following facts to all the leading Indian papers with a view to inform the Indian public to what indignities we Indians have been subjected and what insults we have to cope with from the natives of this country.

### SOCIAL LEPERS.

We, therefore, solicit your sympathy and hope that you will give this letter the publicity which it deserves, because, though the maltreatment of Indians in South Africa and in Kenya and elsewhere is well known, the severe disabilities with which we Indians suffer in Great Britain and which have now become well nigh intolerable are hardly realised by the people at Home.

We are regarded as social lepers by the natives of this country. Every Britisher, however menial he may be, thinks it below his dignity to mix with an Indian. Most of the landladies do not take Indians as lodgers in their houses either because they think it below their dignity to do so or that if they take an Indian as a lodger no native would like to stay as a lodger in the same house with an Indian, though they occupy different rooms. A typical example of the landladies' attitude towards Indians is exhibited by the following advertisement which appeared two days ago in an Edinburgh newspaper. ("Scotsman" 30th April 1927):—

True Copy.

Accomodation—Quiet, central, board.

(Continued on page 10).

# Notes of the Day.

### Leap In The Dark.

The jaundiced vision of the Tories in the House of Commons, conscious of the overwhelming majority they possess at present in that body, refused to notice that it was a leap in the dark they took when they agreed on Thursday by 357 votes to 119 to the Baldwin Government's proposal to break off relations with China. Mr. Lloyd George warned them that it was a leap in the dark, that it was a leap into a whirlpool. He showed the Baldwin Government how they ought to have gone about their business, supposing they had real reason to suspect the Soviet emissaries in London of doing propaganda for Communism. They could have withdrawn the diplomatic privileges conferred upon the Trade Delegation under the Agreement now violated by Britain, and they could have deported persons found infringing that Agreement. But the Baldwin Government have, on the contrary, chosen to take the extreme step and on evidence which the Labour Party in the Commons regards as divertingly comic. The immediate effect of their folly is throwing out of work thousands of British workmen in the engineering and metal trades, as the orders from Russia have been immediately cancelled. But what does it matter to the High Purpose of British Imperialism if in its realisation the "lower orders" have to suffer and starve?

### Plea For Wider Outlook.

It is a great compliment to India that an Indian, Sir Atul Chatterjee, should be elected to preside over the International Labour Conference now being held at Geneva. He has justified his selection by making an inaugural speech which asked the Conference to widen its outlook and not to restrict its attention only to the Labour problems of Europe and America. This is very pertinent advice, because the number of toilers in the industrial field in Asia whom capitalism exploits for its own purposes is already large enough to compel attention to the proper regulation of its economic and hygienic welfare. The number is soon likely to grow bigger, much bigger even than that of Europe and Labour in Asia, on the way to being organised, will soon have a mass consciousness which International Conference in Europe will have to take into account.

### Profoundly Impressed.

President Patil told the Orient Press Service, a news agency newly started in England, that he was "profoundly impressed" by the administrative abilities and activities of the Free State Ministers. His Irish tour has enabled Mr. Patel to obtain a deeper insight into the factors which made it possible for the Irish Nationalist to win Home Rule. How much they had to contend against can be gauged by the remarks of a Free State Minister to him, that the Anglo-Irish War was sheer "terrorism" on both sides. It is interesting for us in India to note that Irish Nationalism had to be thankful to American instrumentality "in preventing England from using her full resources to crush Sinn Fein." British Imperialism will fight to the last ditch when it is a matter of losing hold of what it has grabbed and but for the diplomatic consequences of displeasing America the British would have waged a still more ruthless war against Sinn Fein. They had to come to terms not because they believed in giving Ireland freedom but because it became necessary to do so. Mr. Patel, by the way, is developing into a capital phrase-maker. His designation of the Free State administration as a "Government of ex-convicts" must have pleased the men at the helm in Dublin as an appropriate reminder to them of the ordeal they had to go through under the English regime.

### Stop The Rot.

Stop the rot which has set in the Congress—this is the exhortation of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee. This stalwart Non-co-operator finds that there are no indications as yet amongst our leaders, engaged in their verbal duels with one another, of a "change of heart". A change of heart alone, he remarks will bring real unity. His experience of the recent session of the A. I. C. C. in Bombay has thrown Mr. Vallabhbhai in a melancholy mood. He comes to the conclusion that in the Congress there is no discipline, no respect for leaders, no cohesion, and no seriousness about the conduct of business on the part of its executive. This is an overdrawn picture, but there is an element of truth in it, and the blunt criticism to which Mr. Vallabhbhai subjects the new order in Congress affairs now trying to stabilise itself is worth close attention. But when leaders complain that they do not command respect, is it only the fault of the led?

### Mahatmaji's Warning.

Mahatma Gandhi's warning in the latest issue of "Young India" that the agitation about the release of the detenus which he says "was kept up at a fairly high pitch because a powerful man was under detention" should not suffer in intensity now that Mr. Subash Bose is released comes none too soon. His bold and pointed exposition of the motives which prompted Government to release Mr. Bose should make every Indian all the more determined to see that the agitation does not flag and does not cease until the Bengal Ordinance is repeated and the mediaeval Regulations are erased from the Statute Book. As he says, all that the Government have done in the case of Mr. Bose is "to fling a dying man in the face of his relatives and wash themselves of the guilt of his death." The mentality of Government is not changed. Nor must our agitation dry halt unless we compel it to suffer the desired change.

## BUSINESS OF RESERVE BANK

### BRITISH EXCHANGE BANKS ON THE BILL.

### PROHIBIT BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA

SIMLA, May 27.

Views of a considerable importance on the provisions of the Reserve Bank Bill are expressed elaborately in a communication on behalf of the British Eastern Exchange Banks in London by the Secretary, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The letter is signed besides the Chartered Bank by the National Bank of India, the Mercantile Bank of India, the Eastern Bank and the P. and O. Banking Corporation. Opinion expressed in the letter attemps, from the point of view of the signatories, to make suggestions for limiting the Reserve Bank to the function of a Central Bank and removing the differential treatment between the Imperial Bank and the scheduled banks and non-scheduled banks.

SHORT TERM ADVANCES.

The letter proceeds on the assumption that the question of desirability of the Reserve Bank is not now open to discussion. Referring to the proposed system of short term advances against goods in the form of a commercial bill, the Exchange Banks express the opinion that cash credit system is still preferred by the trading community in India and that this complete modification of banking habits would be only incompletely operative. But the letter insists that the Reserve Bank in accepting as eligible paper bearing a bank's signature should confine itself to banks mentioned in the schedule only and wants the Bill to be amended to make this clear. It is next pointed out that the schedule includes non-Indian and non-British banks. Difficulties might arise in cases where in the case of a foreign institution in India there was insufficiency of assets which would place the Reserve Bank in a difficult position should the bank have occasion to take legal proceedings. The Federal Reserve system of United States of America fixes statutory limit to the amount of rediscounts which the Reserve Bank might engage into on account of another bank.

PROTEST AGAINST DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

The Exchange Banks further protest against the differential treatment and urge that, where the Imperial Bank is offered the opinion of subscribing to three tenths of the capital of the Reserve Bank, the banks mentioned in the first schedule, whose head offices are registered in British India or in any part of the British Empire, should have the option of subscribing to three tenths of the remainder capital. It is suggested that the Bill be amended to prohibit the Reserve Bank opening branches outside India, its London Office being excepted, and that provision be made for representation on the Board of the Reserve Bank of the scheduled banks, their representative being changed every three years.

WANTED ASSURANCE.

The letter fears that clause 14 at it stands permits the Reserve Bank accepting moneys on deposit and collect money for general public business and suggests that 'If the scheduled banks are to be compelled by law to undertake onerous statutory obligations and to assist in the working of the Reserve Bank system desired by Government, it is only fair that their endorsement only should render commercial paper eligible for Reserve Bank portfolio, as the Reserve Bank are to be entrusted with the widest possible final powers to control the credit and currency it is essential that all the constituent parts of the new system should be assured from the outset that these powers in the hands of the Central Bank shall not be used in competition for the legitimate business of commercial banks.'

The Reserve Bank should, therefore, not buy or sell in India gold usance bills of exchange but should have liberty to buy gold bills of exchange by operating in bill market, say in London to New York. Nor should the Reserve Bank act as agent or correspondent of any bank other than the Central Bank of a gold standard country. The Reserve Bank might follow the practice observed by the Bank of Bengal and by clearing banks in London whereby bills of exchange in transit to London are regarded as eligible security for advances. The letter further suggests that loans and advances from the Reserve Bank should also be limited to the scheduled banks.—A. P.

## WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTIONS

### MYSTERY SURROUNDING PUBLICATION

### MR. A. R. IYENGAR EXPLAINS

MADRAS, May 26.

Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, in reply to the criticisms of the "Swarajya" writes:—

"I am not able to understand exactly what your complaint is in regard to the publication of the two resolutions of the Working Committee of the 18th instant. It is impossible, of course, for me to deal with your general reflections and impressions as to the office-bearers of the Congress converting themselves into a wing of Anglo-Indian newspaperdom. But I am bound to point out that I have done exactly what you say I should have done. You say that in a case of this kind, when any statement about what transpires in the Committee is subsequently issued to the Press, ordinary courtesy requires that it should be issued to all papers in the locality simultaneously.

I submit in all humility as a journalist myself that the best way of fulfilling this dlty is to hand it to the Associated Press, the common news agency of all newspapers in the locality, which I did. The presence of the "Times of India" reporter at the time is wholly incidental, and as my copy was handed to the Associated Press in the afternoon of that day, it was impossible for me to assume that papers which are published in the morning of the following day would not get a copy from the Associated Press. The responsibility for the delay lies elsewhere; but now-a-days in certain quarters any stick is good enough to beat the Congress executive with, and so long as I am connected with the Congress executive it will not be my job to add to the complications that are developed by personal attacks of the members."

(NOTE.—In the assence of any specific request for the resolutions to be issued locally, the Associated Press presumed that the Bombay papers would themselves secure copies of the resolutions of the Working Committeee just as they had done in the case of all other meetings in connection with the A. I. C. C. session. There was evidently a misunderstanding in the matter.)—A. P.

## *CONGRESS AND LABOUR MUST BECOME ONE.*

MADRAS, May 27.

Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Congress President, addressing in a general meeting held to-day at Perambur Barracks said Congress and Labour must become one. They are not different. The Congress is there for the good of labour. Their welfare is mutual.

After the Hindu-Muslim unity has been brought about in the country, labour will get the greatest attention of all. "If God grants me long life I assure I will do my best for labour. The time must judge what I am going to do."

Babu Rajendra Prasad who was present also spoke. He said, "How can I ask you who are weak and sweating to work for the country? First of all make yourself strong. I ask you repeatedly to unite. Labour has to play a great part in the future of the country."—Free Press

## SELECT COMMITTEE ON RESERVE BANK BILL.

### TO MEET IN BOMBAY ON MAY 30

BOMBAY, May 26.

The Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill meets in Bombay in the Secretariat Hall at 11 a.m. on Monday, May 30. —Free Press.

## SERIOUS OMISSION IN CURRENCY STATEMENTS

BOMBAY, May 26.

Representations are being made to the Finance Department pointing out that the weekly statements issued by the Currency Department subsequent to the statement for the week ending 22nd April, 1927 do not contain the foot-notes showing the particulars of holdings in the Sterling and Rupee Securities. It is pointed out that this omission synchronises with the reported sale by Government of Rupee Securities in the Paper Currency Reserve. The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, it is understood, are also supporting the protest against the omission.—Free Press.

# "LEAP INTO THE DARK"

## LLOYD GEORGE CONDEMNS BREAK WITH SOVIET

## LABOURITE MOTION DEFEATED

### HINT OF FORTH-COMING ARRESTS?

LONDON, May 26.

The Debate on the Labourite motion evoked equal interest as Mr. Baldwin's statement on May 24th and was follow by a number of prominent diplomats, as also Hon. Mr. Patel, the Speaker of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Mr. Clynes submitting the motion declared that Government was giving one of finest world advertisements to the Communists and strengthening their propaganada. The Labourites were most concerned at the business from that standpoint. He referred to the tenmillion sterling credit for which he stated the Midland Bank had almost consluded arrangements, but which was repudaited immediately Russia learnt of the raid. He stated that the orders under it would have provided work for 56,000 men in the engineering and metal trades for the whole year and described the Whitepaper giving evidence against the Soviet as a bright and diverting comic publication. He did not think that the Government was so frightened of the few tipsy sailors mentioned therein, as the Whitepaper would have them believe.

VOTE OF CONSURE.

Sir,—A Chamberlain said that trade with Russia did not depend on the Trade Agreement or diplomatic connection, but henceforth Russians would not enjoy special privileges and would not be permitted to continue illicit activities. Government regarded the motion as vote of censure. Only one Government refused to co-operate in the work of reconciliation and pacification bound up with the League of Nations and Locarno and on the contrary sought to hinder it. That Government was as hostile to the League and all that it stood for, as it was to other great League of Nations—the British Empire. British Government continued relations till they became hallow sham. The Soviet Government had shown itself rncorrigible. The British Government would no longer take the responsibility of maintaining diplomatic relations, which so conducted and asused, were not an' instrument for peace for fresh and continued irritation (Ministerial cheers.)

LEAP INTO THE DARK.

Mr. Lloyd George did not think that Government ought to have some to extreme limits. They might have withdrawn privileges conferred by the Trade Agreement and deported persons possessing documents infringing the Trade Agreement. But Government's action was the gravest thing ever done by this country, short of embarking on war. Government had taken a leap into the dark into the whirlpool.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DISCOVERY.

Sir Joynson-Hicks replying to the debate said that he possessed photographic copy produced in Arcos building of the missing War Office document the loss of which led to the raid.

Sir—Joynson-Hicks said that this document had an important secret character. Its contents would undoubtedly be useful to any Foreign power getting hold of it. He also possessed the names and addresses of most of the Soviet spies in England, and also a considerable number of questionnaires they used. The Soviet spy system in England was one of most complete and nefarious he ever met. Asked why no arrests were made Sir Joynson-Hicks said, that if the House approved of the Government's decision M. Rosengolz would receive despatch from His Majesty's Government to-morrow, after which Sir Joynson-Hicks would be in position to decide what course to take. Loud Ministerial cheers greeted this hint at the forthcoming arrests.

Closure was applied and Conservative amendment deciding to break with the Soviet was adopted by 357 votes to 111 The same amendment was made a substantive motion and adopted by 346 votes to 98.—Reuter.

## APOSTLE OF FREEDOM.

### TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR ASUTOSH MUKERJEE

CALCUTTA, May 26.

"Forget the Government of India, forget the Government of Bengal Do your duty as Senators of this University and think of freedom first, freedom second and freedom last." This memorable message which Sir Asutosh Mukherjee once delivered to the Senate was recalled at the Calcutta University Institute last night when thousands of young students of Bengal gathered to pay their homage to the great Calcutta educationist in celebration of his third death anniversary.

Mr. Justice Manmatha Mukerjee presided and among those that addressed the meeting were Babu Bepin, Chandra Pal, Mr. Amritlal Bose, Mr. Wahead Hossain.

The anniversary was celebrated in all educational centres in Bengal, and it was impressed by various speakers that Sir Asutosh was builder of freedom and apostle. He lived in the hearts of the hearts of the people and the best memorial they could raise for him, said the speakers, was to fulfil his life's mission.—Free Press.

## BACK FROM NANDI HILLS.

### MR, S IYENGAR ON GANDHIJI'S HEALTH

MADRAS, May 26.

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the Congress an application has made for the grant for temporary occupation of an extensive area comprised in the Spur Tank, Egmore.

Mr S. Sreenivasa Iyengar returned here this morning from Nandi Hills where he had gone to see Mr. Gandhi. To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Iyengar said he was glad to find that Mr. Gandhi was makng steady and rapid progress both in health and strength. Mr. Gandhi would probably leave for Bangalore in a week or two and might resume his interrupted tour in July. During his stay with Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Iyengar discussed with him briefly the Hindu-Muslim resoluton passed by the A. I. C. C. and had a talk with him about the existing khadi rule. He however did not like to disturb Mr. Gandhi by long talks or discussions on any matter.—A. P.

## DEATH OF AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE

LONDON, May 26.

New York.—The death took place suddenly while playing tennis at his country home "Long Island," of Mr. Payne Whitney, whose fortune is estimated at from 30 to 40 millions sterling.—Reuter's Special.

## EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

### CONDITIONS UNFAVOURABLE FOR GROWERS

LONDON, May 27

Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister presided at the annual general meeting of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation. Lord Derby presenting the Councils report which was unanimously agreed to, said that although the effect of floods in the Southern United States on the world's cotton production could not be estimated, it must be considerable. He expressed the opinion that the circumstances of the past two years had been very unfavourable to the Empire cotton-growers. Nevertheless, cotton as a crop for tropical and subtropical parts of the Empire had come through the test better than they dared hope. He was glad the Corporations executive was considering the question of renewal of a sixpenny levy per bale on imported cotton when the Act authorising it expired in 1928. He pointed out that if the levy was not renewed Government might reconsider the question of grant.

The "Manchester Guardian" in this connection points out the Government's readiness expenapply the "axe" to unappreciated expenditure, but does not think the Ministers will be lukewarm in the matter, not only deeply concerning the cotton trade, but vitally affecting the development of certain Dominions and Colonies.—Reuter.

## OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Hon. Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Finance Secretary accompanied by Mr. Aravamudha Iyengar, Under-Secretary, Finance Department left Simla on Friday for Bombay, to attend the meetings of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill.

Mr. T. G. Russell, who has been appointed as Agent, G. I. P. Railway, assumed charge of his duties on Friday.

Mr. Sarabai N. Haji, M.L.A., will preside over the Maharashtriya Jain Conference to be held at Malegaon (Nasik District) on June 1 and 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival at Ootacamund next August will be private as he arrives by motor from Mysore. He will spend three or four hours at Waltair on the 10th August on his way from Ootacamund, in order to see the various schems connected with the Vizagapatam Harbour works. His arrival and departure at Waltair will be private.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Abraham Mar Thomas of Travancore returned to-day after an extensive tour in Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Iraq. He was welcomed by Syrian Christians at Victoria Dock and was thence conducted to Mr. Pothan Joseph's residence.

## CALCUTTA EXCHANGE MARKET

### A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

### SALES MADE TO GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY?

CALCUTTA, May 26.

News of the allotment of more than one-third of the tota l quantity of tenders offered at so favourable a rate as 1 s. 5 31/32 d. is expected to prove a plesant surprise to the market, it was thought that the marimum rate would be 1 s. 5 15/16d. In connection with the Government's offer to buy sterling through the Imperial Bank for unlimited amounts at the higher rate, some sales are reported to have been made to the Government in Bombay, this being the first occasion after the inauguration of the public tender system when business was possible at the Governmen't buying rate, under the old method of pirvate purchases through the Imperial Bank.

## CALCUTTA EXCHANGE QUIETER

### VIOLENT FLUCTUATIONS IN SILVER

CALCUTTA, May 26.

Following the announcement of the results of public tender the tone of exchange was a trifle quieter. Bills were scarce and the money position markedly less stringent than before. The substantial increase of two crores in the cash balance of the Imperial bank was also responsible for the feeling of relief from monetary stringency. In the end, the rupee rate was quoted to-day at 1s.5 15/16d. without, however, much strength at this rate.

While Sir Basil Blackett's hope of considerable expansion of the currency in the next busy season is considered as dependent upon the trend of monsoon and improvement in the prices of raw produces, specially cotton and jute, the feeling here is that his emphasis on the net contraction being only 18.76 crores may possibly be taken as a further deflation, if exchange should sag as a result of the monetary situation.

The silver market witnessed violent fluctuations to-day, the highest price touched being Rs. 61/6 for May delivery, and Rs. 60/14 for June delivery and the closing rates Rs. 60/8 and 60/5 respectively. Unloading by a bull for near delivery, and purchase by another party for next delivery are believed to be the cause of difference between the two deliveries, which was at one time as high as eight annas, but was reduced to three annas. —A. P.

## *MADRAS' HELP TO NAGPUR "REPUBLICANS."*

NAGPUR, May 27.

The local "Republicans" went out in a procession last evening accompanied by women volunteers with swords. The procession was followed by a public meeting at Sitabaldi at which speeches criticising and condemning the Government action in arresting and sentencing Satyagrahis were delivered.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Ruikar congratulating Mr. Dange on his release was adopted.

This morning, volunteers paraded the streets singing the Republicans' National Anthem. It has been announced that the "Republicans" here have received a letter from Madras offering help with a batch of 100 volunteers but the offer will be accepted only in the event of an emergency.—A. P.

## TAKES NO FOOD EXCEPT WATER

### MR. AWARI ON HUNGER STRIKE

NAGPUR, May 27

Mr. Manchersha Awari (the leader of the Nagpur Republicans who has been arrested on charge of sedition) has been on hunger strike. Since the day of his arrest he has not taken any food and has been living on water.—A. P.

### 3 VOLUNTEERS APOLOGISE

NAGPUR, May 27.

Hiralal Nizamuddin and Surjuprasad who were convicted and sentenced on the 25th instant to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for having obstructed the police from seizing arms on the 19th instant have sent in to the local Government apologies for having taken part in the Satyagraha movement started in Nagpur to defy the Arms Act.—A. P.

## SEPARATION OF SIND

### SINDHI'S VIEWPOINT

### GENERAL SUPPORT TO A. I. C. C. DECISION

KARACHI May 27.

Since the decision of the A. I. C. C. became known, the educated section of Sind Hindus have been seriously discussing the *pros* and *cons* of the separation of Sind in he press. The attitude taken up by Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Jamshed Mehta, President of Karachi Municipality and Swami Govindnand, President of Sind Provincial Congress Committee is in favour of the A. I. C. C. decisions as opposed to the view held by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Dr. Cheithram and others of the Sind Hindu Sabha who had a resolution passed at the Sukkur Hindu Sammelan before the A. I. C. C. meeting against the separation of Sind as it is detrimental to the province as a whole and the Hindus in particular.

A. I. C. C. DECISION FAVOURED.

Politically-minded Hindus favour acceptance of the Congress resolution with proper safeguards. The A. I. C. C. resolution fell as a bomb-shell and set people thinking. The conclusion to which Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Jamshed Mehta and Govindnand Swami and party arrived at was the national interest by means of joint electorates should not be jeopardised on account of relentless opposition to Sind separation on the part of Sindh Hindus. Rather it would be more patriotic to accept the Congress decision as the will of the nation and in the negotiations between Hindu and Muslim leaders as to percentages of representation in the Central and Provincial legislatures the Hindus of Sind should obtain the support of the Congress for forty per cent of the elected seats to Sind non-Muslims who form 27 per cent of hte population.

FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Whether separation is financially feasible or not is a subject which must be left for a Committee of financial experts including non-officials. If separation is financially impossible, it would be as much in Muslim as Hindu interest not to accept burdens of a bankrupt province. In that case joint electorates will be secured for the country which is the only way out of the Hindu-Muslim trouble.

The spectacle of Maharashtra leaders supporting the A. I. C. C. resolution on the basis of the linguistic province is taken here as meaning that the Presidency proper wishes to get rid of he Sind Muslim bloc of fourteen members from the Bombay Council in order to ensure undoubted Hindu majority here. The fact of there being a Hindu Mahasabha leaders also drove the conviction deep into Sind Hindu mind that the Mahasabha is not against separation.—Free Press.

## CAMPAIGN IN FAVOUR OF A. I. C. C. DECISION

KARACHI, May 27.

Messrs. Harachandrai Vishindas and Jamshed Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, and party held two meetings and are calling an informal conference of Sind Hindu leaders for June 11th next to discuss the question of the separation of Sind. They are initiating talks with local Muslim leaders and are preparing for a campaign of public lectures in favour of the A. I. C. C. decision.—Free Press.

## SIND MUSLIMS TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

KARACHI, May 27.

The Sind Muslims are to meet in confortune in June at Larkhana to consider the question of separation of Sind. Feeling among them seems to be in favour of separation based on communal electorates. Haji Abdulla Haroon is absolutely in favour of mixed electorates. Anyhow, it does not seem to be smooth sailing at Larkhana.—Free Press.

A Colombo message says: "At a farewell given to his Excellency by the Low Country Products Association, Sir Huge Clifford made a touching appeal for unity between the Ceylonese and the Europeans and paid a glowing tribute to the significance of the Low Country Products Association."

# SOVIET TROOPS MOBILISE.

## PRELIMINARY TO ANGLO-SOVIET HOSTILITIES

LONDON, May 27.

TOKIO.—Very rapid mobilisation of Soviet troops is reported by several Japanese newspapers from Harbin correspondents who allege that the measure is a preliminary to Angle-Soviet hostilities.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI.—The Biggest battle that the Southerners had yet fought began yesterday in the plains of Honan. A wireless message from Hankow says that the Southerners have been heavily defeated and their eighth army has been practically wiped out.

But the foreigners and the Chinese here are awaiting further news before accepting the reports of the Northern Victory in view of the previous experience of the Southerners snatching victory in unfavourable circumstance.—Reuter.

# MALEGAON TRADERS' APPEAL

## DISMISSED BY PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, May 27.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has dismissed the appeal of 48 traders of Malegaon, (Nasik District), who, without waiting for the decision of the Government on the memorial in this connection, sued the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Collector and District Magistrate of Nasik for declaration that the order that they and other inhabitants of Malegaon should pay the levy for the extra police employed in the town owing to fatal riot was illegal and invalid.—Reuter.

# GOLD STANDARD AND RESERVE BANK BILL

## INDIAN MERCHANTS' CRITICISM

## ESTABLISHMENT OF BANKERS' BANK URGED

### NERVOUSNESS OF "POLITICAL PRESSURE!"

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill:—

I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to express to you their views thereby on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank of India Bill, sent along with your letter of the 29th January 1927.

My Committee beg to express, in the beginning, their disapproval of the title of the Bill which, as stated in the Preamble, is "to establish a gold standard currency for India, etc." They cannot understand what is the exact meaning of a "*gold standard.. currency.*" There is such a thing as a gold standard and a gold currency, but the coining of this new phraseology "a gold standard currency" is quite misleading, as what is proposed to be given in the Bill is neither a gold standard nor a gold currency. My Committee cannot, therefore, approve of the name selected by the Government for the Bill under reference. Ordinarily there may not be much objection to the selection of particular" Titles for any Bills, but with regard to this particular Bill the danger is that the public may be misled into thinking that the Bill is intended to provide both for a gold standard and a gold currency, while as a matter of fact it does neither.

BANKERS' BANK.

My Committee are in favour of having a Central Reserve Bank, i.e., a Bankers' Bank, established in this country and recognise the desirability for the establishment of a Central Banking Institution which will take over all the functions now discharged by the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for India in London. The necessity has been recognised on all sides though the respective points of view from which the change is urged may be different. Granting, however, that the establishment of a Central Bank is essential, the next question is which form it should take. The following are the principal forms which are referred to by the Royal Commission.—

(a) The Imperial Bank may be entrusted with the Charter of the new Institution;

(b) A totally new institution called the Reserve Bank should be started;

and

(c) The Imperial Bank may remain a shareholders Bank but may be gradually decommercialised and converted into a Central Bank.

My Committee have considered all these suggestions but cannot approve of any of them for the following reasons:—

THE CHAMBERS OBJECTIONS.

Taking the second suggestion first, my Committee are of opinion that there is no necessity for an entirely new organisation to be started. Establishment of such an institution will mean, under the clauses of the proposed Bill, that the Imperial Bank will be allowed to operate freely as a commercial Bank and to compete with other Indian Banks in all their fields of operation. If this is allowed to be done, indigenous banks with their comparatively small capital will have to compete with his State aided concern, with the prestige of Bankers to Government, which it will still retain except in the three or four places where the Reserve Bank will have its own branches. Further, Government want to give it several lakhs of free deposits for every new branch that it may open. It is also to be given many lakhs a year as commision on turnover of Government funds. My Committee asked the Imperial Bank as to what this turnover was but unfortunately they did not choose to supply this information which would naturally be useful in considering the present reference. However, the amount to be received as such commisson by the Imperial Bank will undoubtedly be very large now. No private Bank can hope to make and headway against this heavily subsidised institution with its huge resources. This must result in killing all banking enterprise in this country and is therefore a thing that should be avoided at all costs. The four leading indigenous banks have submitted an exhaustive Memorandum to Government on this subject and my Committee, therefore, do not dwell at further length upon it here.

FINANCIAL SWARAJ.

With regard to the first suggestion, my Committee cannot approve of it as they are opposed to the Central Bank being run on share capital as the Imperial Bank is at present. The Government have given it out that their scheme of a new Reserve Bank started with shareholders capital is tantamount to giving a sort of a financial Swaraj, to this country. It is surprising that such a contention should have been made at all, but it is one of the misfortunes of this country that such contentions with no basic foundation of truth gain credence in some quarters. It may not be generally realised that what is given by one hand may be snatched away by the other. There would be financial autonomy and self-government only if the real control pased into the hands of the people of their representatives. To start the Peserve Bank with a capital of 5 crores of rupees and to call it an institution which is designed to secure financial autonomy is thoroughly misleading, as the mere existence of a body of shareholders and the so-called elected of a few directors by them will not lead to the desired result and in practice the directors will be the persons put forward by the Managing Governor or the existing Board as in the case of Joint Stock Companies. Nor will it justify the big claim put forward that it will secure financial self-government to the people.

The real danger is that the power and patronage with regard even to the new Reserve Bank will remain in the hands of the Executive whose creatures the Directors will be. The Government show such an unctuous horror of any "political influence" over the Board that they have gone to the length even of recommending that members of the Legislature will be precluded from being directors. My Committee cannot, however, agree that the kind of Board proposed under the Bill will be a free and independent one. They will be under the influence of the Managing Director and therefore of the Government. Such a management is not desirable at all. My Committee consider that there is a good deal of analogy between what was known as the Company Management of Railways and the new from of management for the Reserve Bank recommended by the Government. Theoretically the Company management of Railways may have shown certain advantages, but practically it was seen that this particular form of management was taken advantage of by the Executive Government in disavowing any responsility whatsoever for the doings of the Companies, while at the same time their direct influence, power and patronage were even perhaps more in evidence with regard to the Company Managed Railways than with regard to the State Managed Railways. It was to get over this anemalous situation that the principle of State Management of Railways was ultimately adopted by the Assembly. They hold that the control of the Legislature cannot be dispensed with in an institution with such enormous powers for good and evil as the Reserve Bank. If the Reserve Bank is constituted on lines chalked out in the Bill, the Executive Government will evade any interpellations or resolutions in the Assembly bearing upon the operations of the New Bank with the reply, as it was in the case of the Company Managed Railways, that Government are unable to interfere in the administration of a private institution. Just as my Committee were opposed to Railways which involve such huge interests of the country being managed and administered by private companies, they are still more opposed to an institution which will secure public funds to the tune of crores of rupees being practically owned and run by a private Board of Directors, as if it were an ordinary Joint stock company.

INSTITUTION OF STATE BANK.

For these reasons, my Committee favour the idea of a Central Bank being established as a State Bank without share capital on the model of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and do not approve even of the third suggestion that the Imperial Bank may remain a shareholders bank but may be gradually decommercialised and converted into a Central Bank. The new State Bank is to be entrusted with nearly 200 crores of the Assets of the Currency Department and some 15 to 20 crores of Government funds and my Committee do not think that such huge assets should be entrusted to the shareholders of a joint-stock company even if it is called into being under a special Act, or prescriptive rights created to whole or part of the earnings from use of such resources. The reason why my Committee recommend the institution of a State Bank is that such a Bank will at least carry out its duties as laid down by law and not over-ride the law as is now unfortunately done by Government. At the same time they consider that public interests will be duly safeguarded if the suggestions of my Committee as to the nomination of Directors from a panel elected of the Legislative Assembly as proposed by them in a succeeding paragraph are adopted.

My Committee believe that if their suggestions are accepted and put into effect, it will, be possible to establish a real State Bank which will not have any shareholders and which will not be thus under the influence of any vested interests. At the same time the responsibility of the Government will be there and the Legislative Assembly will have an ultimate controlling voice though it cannot, nor is it necessary that it should, interfere in the daily routine of the administration.

DANGER OF "POLITICAL PRESSURE."

My Committee cannot sympathise with the nervousness exhibited by the Royal Commission with regard to the so-called "political influence" and cannot therefore agree with their recommendation that "to eliminate the danger of political pressure being exercised upon the Boards of the Reserve Bank it is desirable to introduce a provision in its Charter directing that no person shall be appointed President or Vice-President of a Local Board, or shall be nominated as a member of the Central Board, if he is a member of the Governor General's Council. the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly, or of any of the Provincial Governments' Legislative Councils." My Committee cannot believe that the men appointed to such Boards would try to exercise "political pressure." There are to-day on the Local Boards of the Imperial Bank and on its Central Board many members who are members of the Assembly or the Council of State, but there is, as far as my Committee know not the least evidence that they have ever tried to exercise "political pressure" on the Bank. The restriction proposed to be on such men will, on the contrary, keep out of the Directorate of the Reserve Bank and its Local Boards men of marked independence, public spirit and a knowledge of affairs and to that extent will my Committee believe, be a distinct disadvantage. My Committee, therefore, have recommended, as already referred to above, that the Directors should be nominated from a penal selected by the Assembly. They trust that this whole scheme of theirs will secure the approval of the Central Legislature. If, however, through some reasons which are not known at present, it fails to secure that approval, they urge that, in that case, the whole Bill should be dropped and the present system of financial administration of the country should be continued, as the handing over of it to a so-called shareholders Bank will be a most mischievous arrangement. My Committee have already referred to the manner in which the financial administration of the country has been carried on by the Government and they may say that they have been on several occasions among the severest critics of the Government. If notwithstanding this they urge that the present system should be continued in preference to the one proposed by the Bill under reference, if the scheme for a State Bank is not accepted, it means that they apprehend grave and serious consequences likely to result from the adoption of the latter scheme, if it is to be freed from all criticism and control of the Legislature as seems to be the intention. In order to avoid these consequences, they recommend that the present system should be continued in case their scheme of a State Bank is not carried through, as under the present system the Government are at least in theory responsible to the Legislature for all that they do, a control which they consider of paramount importance.

(To be Continued.)

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The Separation of Sind and Joint Electorates were the subjects discussed at a meeting of the Hindu Sabha last evening which after two hours was adjourned to Saturday.—A. P.

The Collector of Hyderbad has withheld his assent to the resolution of the Distrct Local Board imposing poll tax on Hindu traders in mofussil areas.

## COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH.

(Continued from page 8.)

optional; 'Indians not accepted'; excellent service, 11 Chalmers Street.

**INDIANS NOT WANTED.**

It should not be supposed that these evils are confined to individuals and that the public bodies, or the public places of amusement and entertainment make no discrimination between natives and Indians, or to be more exact, between "white" and "coloured". How false this notion would be is evident from the following letter which we have received from the Maximes Dance Hall:—

EDINBURGH,
19th February, 1927.

MAXIMES LIMITED.

Dear Sir,—In order to meet the views of local patrons, my Directors have instructed me to say that they find it necessary to request gentlemen of colour to refrain from patronising their Dance Hall at Maximes, West Tolleross. This decision has been come to purely on that score and is not intended to convey any suggestion that coloured patrons as a whole have not been gentlemanly in their conduct when visiting the Ballroom. I shall be obliged if you will advise your Members accordingly. The Staff at Maximes have received instructions to refrain from giving admission to coloured patrons on and after 28th inst.

I take this opportunity for thanking your Members for the patronage accorded in the past to the Company's Ballroom, and to express the hope that the Director's decision will be accepted in the spirit in which it has been come to, and will not be regarded in any way as a personal slight to any individual.

Yours faithfully,
G. A. N. C. MENZIES,
Secretary.

Here is another letter from Marine Gardens Ballroom:—

EDINBURGH,
30th April, 1927.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of 29th inst., regarding the exclusion of foreigners from the above Ballroom, owing to the attitude which has been taken up in this direction by the Managers of all the dance halls in town, I feel it incumbent upon me to fall in with them in this question.

I have given this matter a great deal of consideration and have come to the conclusion that it will not affect a great many people, as the number of foreigners who frequented this Ballroom was very small.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. HASERY,
Manager.

**IMPERTINENT LETTERS.**

We have been subjected with such impertinent letters and notifications not because many Indians visit dance halls which are the most popular places of entertainment in this country. As a matter of fact very few of our members have ever visited them. Neither is the spirit of exclusion confined to dance halls.

Here is a letter which we have recently received from a well-known restaurant:—

True Copy.
The Capital Resturant,
120C Princess Street,
EDINBURGH, 20th April, 1927.

To The Hon. Secretary,
INDIAN STUDENTS UNION
EDINBURGH.

Dear Sir,—I should like you to inform all Members of the Union who use the above Restaurant, on and after Saturday, 23rd inst., admittance will be refused, this being the definite instructions given to me by the Directors of the above Company.

By conveying this decision of the Directors to all Indian Students through you, it saves a curt refusal to serve individuals should they enter the Restaurant.

I may add that this is not directed against the Indian community only, but includes all coloured patrons.

Yours faithfully,
MANAGER.

Since the time of receiving the above letter, another public restaurant has barred up and we are not sure if other restaurants will not follow the example.

Thus we find that in the course of a few weeks we have been deprived of all the public dance halls and many of the public restaurants. We can interpret this outrageous behaviour only in one way: they are an expression of the racial and colour prejudice which is daily increasing amongst the natives of this country and makes them take a fiendish delight in their snobbish behaviour towards the Eastern peoples or "coloured races", as they are always jubilant to call them.

**BARRIER IN UNIVERSITY.**

Nor is the university life free from it. The native student almost without exception stays an arm's length away from the "coloured student". They hardly ever speak to them. There is a hard and fast barrier between them. Any social intercourse is absolutely out of the question. Thus, for instance, it is a general custom of every University Society to hold an annual dance as the only annual social. Here is an instance in which admission was refused to two Indian Members, who as members had every right to take part in all the functions of the Society. The Convener of the Dance Committee wrote to them. (The original correspondence is in our possession):—

"The Edinburgh Physiological Society's dance sub-committee, having considered your application for tickets, and finding no reason to change its previous decision, tickets will not be issued to you."

It is a notorious fact that though the membership of the Edinburgh Royal Medical Society is nominally open to all medical students, yet no "coloured student" has ever been able to get in. The condition for admission is that the application form is to be signed by six members of the Society and the nominee is to be approved by the general members. This explains the fact.

Indians are not admitted in the O.T.C., an activity of the University Students which aims at the physical training of those students who so desire. The University Swimming baths at Drumsheugh Gardens are open for admission to all matriculated students and are advertised as such in the University Handbook, yet no "coloured" student is ever allowed inside it. The University boarding houses are open to all except the "coloured" students.

When we come to actual teaching, the conditions are not very much better. Though some of the teachers are extremely decent and are favourably inclined towards foreign students, yet there are some members of the staff who are extremely prejudicial towards foreign students and the eastern races.

We must emphasise again that though we have reasons to believe that such prejudices have existed for a long time, they are now reaching an intolerable limit. People at Home can hardly imagine what it means for a handful of a community in a foreign country to be treated as social outcasts. And now that many of the public places of entertainment have barred us from entering their premises as undesirables, we believe that the limit of even our tolerance has been reached.

We write these facts for two reasons. Firstly we want the people at Home to know about the actual facts as exist in this country. Secondly, we want to give a solemn warning to the students intending to come to Great Britain for the sake of studies, that if they must come to Great Britain out of all other countries of the world, to be fully prepared to meet what they expect to cope with.

May 4.

Yours, etc.
D. P. NATH.
Convenor.
S. A. RAHMAN.

Hon. Secretary, Edinburgh Indian Association.

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The Calcutta Police after raid at a house in Kashi Mullick Lane seized one revolver, one dagger and 38 ounces of opium valuing at Rs. 4,000. One arrest was made in this connection at the house. —Free Press.

## SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

### "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

# LATEST NEWS.

LAHORE, May 27.

Orders have been passed by the Sessions Judge of Lahore on the appeal of Mohamed Iqbal who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Mr. Phailbus, the City Magistrate, for an assault on a Sikh married woman. His sentence was reduced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the order for signing a bond in the sum of Rs. 1,000 for keeping peace for one year after the expiry of the sentence was cancelled.—A. P.

LAHORE, May 27

Last night a Sikh band attending a marriage party was playing music while passing through Kashmiri Bazar when some Mahomedans came out of a mosque on the way and requested the party to stop music. The band immediately stopped music until the mosque had been passed.—A. P.

DACCA, May 27

The sensational discovery of a number of bombs and other deadly weapons in the belongings of four Bengalee youths following their arrest is reported from Satkhamair Railway Station, 36 miles from Dacca. They were sent to Dacca where they have been detained in police custody. Vigorous police investigation is proceeding. —A. P.

## MASSEYS AND CO. STRIKE.

### SHOCKING TREATMENT TO EMPLOYEES

MADRAS, May 26.

Audikesavalu, President of the Strike Committee, has replied to the notice of Messrs. Masseys & Co., saying that the demands put forward on behalf of the workmen are very modest and that with good will on both sides, a reasonable settlement could soon be arrived at. Illustrating the difficulty about the rules governing leave for employees, he gives a shocking case where an applicant was asked to give a week's notice in advance to attend his mother's funeral on leave. The strike situation remains unchaged. Strikers complain that peaceful pickets were assaulted by the police and the clerks say some of them were harrassed by the strikers on their way to work.—Free Press.

## "DONT FALL INTO POLITICIAN'S HANDS."

### MADRAS MAYOR'S ADVICE TO STRIKERS

MADRAS, May 27.

Dewan Bahadur Narayanaswami Chetty, President of the Madras Corporation, was invited to attend a meeting of the strikers of Messrs. Massey and Company. Requested by the leaders to address the meeting Mr. Chetty said that in the event of a dispute, the best course for the workers was to represent their case clearly to the employer. If they failed, they should try arbitration. He deplored the strikes. As President of the Corporation and as one deeply interested in the welfare of workmen he appealed to the workmen not to fall into the hands of politicians. That was their real danger. If they resumed work quietly at once he would do his best to pursuade those in charge of the firm to redress their real grievances. Mr. Chetty hoped there would not be any more strikes in the city. They meant hardship for the employer and starvation for thousands of workmen and their families.—A.P.

### ULTIMATUM TO STRIKERS

MADRAS, May 27.

An ultimatum has been issued by Messrs. Massey and Company to the strikers, saying that if they do not turn up for work on the 1st June, they will be considered to have left the service of the Company, that they would forfeit their gratuity fund as well as pension, and that if sufficient men do not turn up by that time, the works would be indefinitely closed.

The management says that the recent reductions in the staff were due to the depression in trade and not to punish the workers.—Free Press.

### STRIKES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, May 26.

The strike at Massey and Companys Iron Works, Royapuram continues. The men sent up the following demands to the management:—Full days wages on Saturdays and gazetted holidays and an increase of two annas per day for skilled labourers and an anna for boys and coolies. They also requested that their wages should not be cut for a day or two days absence. The management replied regretting their inability to grant the suggested increase in wages and reserving the absolute right to engage or dismiss employees according to the requiremests of the business.

The employees of the Diocesan Press who struck work about 25 days back are still holding out. Labour leaders have decided to commence picketing from the beginning of next month in the event of the management takng fresh hands.

A deputation of workmen from the Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, Choolai waited on the Labour Commissioner and represented their grievances. They pointed out among others the hardship imposed on them by a workman being obliged to pay in cash wages earned by a substitute during his absence. The Commissioner regretted his inability to interfere unless he was asked to arbitrate by both parties. He promised however to explore all possible chances of conciliation.—A. P.

## VAKIL STABBED TO DEATH

### EQUEL TO INTERVENTION IN SONS' QUARREL

CALCUTTA, May 27

Mr. Paresh Chandra Sen, a vakil of the High Court was stabbed to death this morning. It is stated that Mr. Sen was just going to the Court when he was stabbed by a Bengali. He died on the way to hospital. The cause of the murder is not known. One arrest has been made.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, May 27.

It is stated Kundu, who stabbed Paresh Sen a Calcutta High Court Vakil, this morning, is a notorious character of the locality and that an application under Section 107 is pending against him.

It appears this man had an altercation with the son of Mr. Sen yesterday in which the Vakil had to interfere.

Evidently Mr. Sen was stabbed on account of yesterday's incident.

Mr. Sen was a brother of Rai Satis Bahadur, Government pleader, Chittagong.

REFERENCE IN COURT.

A reference was made before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dwarka Nath Mitter by the President of the Vakil's Bar Association at the tragic death of Paresh Babu.

The Chief Justice expressing sympathy said the greatest grief was that such a tragedy could happen to a man practising in this Court and a promising career cut short.—Free Press.

# POPPY CULTIVATION IN INDIAN STATES

## NEW SCHEME OF DISPLACEMENT

## VICEROY'S SPEECH AT OPIUM CONFERENCE

VICEROY'S CAMP, SIMLA, May 26.

The following are excepts from the Viceroy's Speech delivered at the opium Conference held at Delhi.

Let me remind you briefly what the international undertakings are. The Treaty of Versailles by which the League of Nations was brought into being and which automatically involved the ratification of the Hague Opium Convention was as you remember signed by representatives of India including a ruling prince His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and thereby India and not merely British India became a party to this convention. India is thus pledged to the ultimate suppression of opium smoking, to the limitation and control of the export of opium so that mone may reach other countries without the consent of their respective Governments and to prevent the smuggling of opium to the Far East by her ratification of the Geneva Dangerous Drugs Convention and Opium Agreement of 1925. India has further pledged herself to take effective measures to prevent the illicit traffic in raw opium from presenting a serious obstacle to the suppression of opium smoking, a habit which though rare in India is sadly prevalent further East. A commission of the League of Nations will visit India and other producing countries in the course of the next few years in order to determine whether this has been done. The first problem that we have to consider is therefore international.

ENORMOUS STOCKS IN STATES.

In the states taken as a whole there are as you know enormous stocks of opium for which there is at present no legitimate outlet. There is also extensive cultivation of the poppy which is retarding the absorption of these stocks. So long as there is this immense stock and this considerable area under poppy in their midst the Government of India will be severely handicapped in effectively discharging their international obligations in regard to the smuggling of opium. What answer can they give to the commission of the League of Nations to which I have already referred or to the central board to be set up under the 24th article of the Geneva Opium Convention when they draw attention to the formidable accumulations of opium held by private persons in the states and to the potential danger that they constitute from the international point of view for the statistics of seizures show clearly enough that a stream of smuggled opium is flowing from the states towards the seaports. The internal problem is scarcely less serious. No one I believe can deny that large quantities of opium are smuggled out of Indian states not only into British India, but into other states as well. Almost every province in India and several of the states themselves complain that no further progress can be expected in clearing up its black spots where consumption is excessive unless internal smuggling can be effectively repressed. I am endeavouring to state the facts accurately and fairly. It is no part of my present purpose to pass censure or to apportion blame. I recognise as well all must that the immense disparity between the selling prices of opium in the states and in British India respectively and the demand for opium at any price in Far Eastern countries offers an incentive to smuggling, powerful and indeed irresistible and this demand from abroad, always a disturbing factor is being and will be further intensified by our policy of extinguishing exports in ten years. It is hardly to be expected that the states should incur on preventive measures heavy expenditure which from their point of view would be dead loss.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of some states precludes the very possibility of such a course and in fact having regard to the ease with which considerable quantities of opium can be concealed it seems practically certain that mere preventive measures will never suffice to stop this illicit traffic. Moreover they would leave untouched the problems created by huge stocks extensive cultivation and a dwindling demand. Another solution must therefore be found if we are to effect improvement. Yet a third problem is that presented by the high rate of consumption in some of the states Here the states are more directly concerned than the Government of India. The eyes of the world are on them and the conscience of the civilised nations is intensively sensitive upon this subject. The policy of the Government of India in regard to opium does not aim (except in regard to smoking) at prohibition but it does aim at enforcing moderation. The high rate of consumption in the states is bound to arouse increasingly unfavourable comment in India and outside India and bring discredit on both the states and the Government of India. The representatives of the Government of India are here as I have said to discuss not to dictate but we have formulated a tentative policy which my colleague Sir Basil Blackett will explain to you in detail. Broadly it would involve the ultimate discontinuance of poppy cultivation in the states and the supply of opium for their consumption in accordance with their requirements by the Government of India at cost price. The states would thus be placed in exactly the same position so far as their supplies of opium are concerned as the provinces of British India. The financial aspects of this proposal are important. Sir Basil Blackett will deal with them. As you know I have always a very warm corner in my heart for the cultivator. It is out of regard for him that our own programme of extinguishing exports has been spread over ten years. I fully realise and I fully share the solicitude of the Durbars in regard to the effect of any great contraction of opium cultivation on their own farmers, but I believe the problem to be less serious than it appears. Drastic reductions of the area under cultivation in the United Provinces amounting to no less than 50 per cent in three years have not caused any appreciable hardship there.

SUBSTITUTION OF SUGAR PLANT.

I would also remind you that between 1906 and 1916 the total area under cultivation in Central India and Rajputana was reduced from 24,000 acres to no more than 10,000 acres. In fact opium cultivation was under a fair way to extinction and yet so far as I am aware the economic life of the states was not disorganised. On the contrary it was reported that in spite of the hereditary taste of the cultivator for opium cultivation it was difficult to induce him to adhere to it owing to the profits to be made out of wheat and other crops. Even between 1923 and 1926, the area fell from roughly 72,000 to under 35,000 acres. The results of the researches of Mr. Howard, Director of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore entitle us I think to hope that in Java sugarcane and in the improved variety of wheat known as Pusa practicable and profitable crops are to be found which can replace poppy on the lands irrigated by wells that are now devoted to it. However, this may be we are prepared to render every assistance in our power in the investigation of such problems. This is not of course the only aspect of the matter that has to be investigated. I fully realise that before any policy can be decided on, still more before a single step forward can be taken, the fullest investigation must be made of all aspects of the subject among which its bearing upon the finances of the Durbars is not the least important. The object that I have had at heart in the calling of this conference will in fact have been secured if all the states represented here consent as I feel confident all will consent to co-operate with us in a thorough investigation of the whole subject. I trust this will be unanimously agreed to without hesitation or qualification. It will then be for you freely and frankly to explain your several points of view and to state your doubts and the difficulties that you anticipate. You may be assured that the representatives of the Government will listen with the utmost sympathy to all that you have to say and will be ready to the best of their power to explain any points in regard to which you may desire enlightenment. We shall then be better equipped to decide the exact nature and scope of the investigation to be undertaken and what machinery is best suited for it. I shall feel profoundly disappointed and so I may add will the Secretary of State who is keenly interested in this departure if in due course the investigation does not furnish a solution of our problem satisfactory to all concerned. If on the other hand we can succeed in our endeavours we shall have done something which will free the Government of India, the provinces and many of the states from their several embarrassments international and domestic. On your side also we shall I am firmly convinced have assisted the moral and material progress of the states and greatly enhanced the prestige of their rulers before the world.—A. P.

### SIR BASIL BLACKETT'S SPEECH

After H. E. the Viceroy delivered his opening speech at the Indian States' Opium Conference, the Finance Member addressed the Conference.

Sir Basil Blackett began by giving some actual examples of embarrassment, to which the Viceroy had referred, caused to the Government of India by the present situation in regard to opium in the States. He said there is no need to seek for any hidden motive such as a desire to benefit financially by obtaining complete control of production of opium in India. This brings me to the financial aspect of the question. So far as the Government of India are concerned their finances cannot benefit in any way by the discotinuance of opium cultivation in the states. A tentative proposal is that opium should be supplied to the states as it is supplied to the provinces at cost price. The Government can point to the fact that they derive no profit from the consumption of opium in the provinces of Britsh India, to the enormous revenue that they sacrificed when they abolished the China trade in 1914 and to their recent decision to extinguish within a few years the entire export trade in opium, except such as is required for medical or scientific purposes. If such a record does not create confidence I do not know how it can be created. Provinces would of course benefit financially by this suppression of smuggling from states but the benefit that they thus derived they would not derive at he expense of the states.

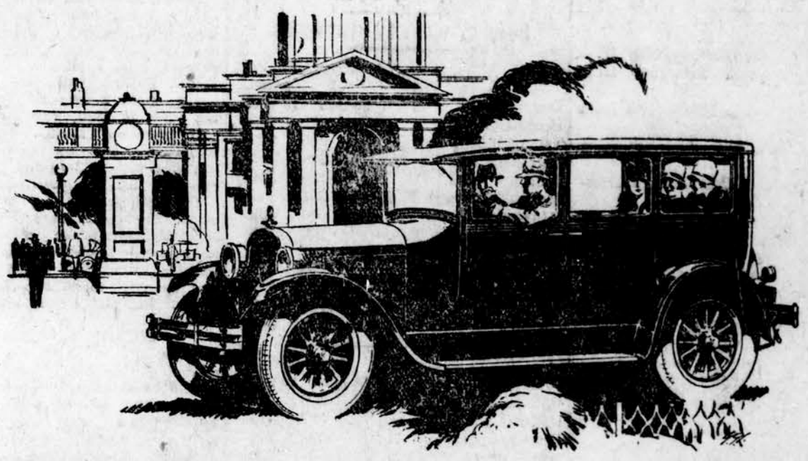
MAXIMUM REVENUE FOR MINIMUM CONSUMPTION.

I now turn to consider the financial effect of the suggested policy on the states. I can of course only deal with this subject very generally because we have not the materials that would enable me to do more. To collect and study such materials will be as His Excellency has observed one of the most important objects of the proposed investigation. I can see no reason however why the adoption of the policy commonly known as that of maximum revenue from minimum consumption should not prove as feasible in the states as it has proved in British India and lead to results as satisfactory from every point of view. In British India its results have been astonishing. Between 1910-11 and 1924-25 the quantity of opium consumed in British India fell from 12527 maunds to 7384 maunds which I may remark in passing is only about 2 1|6 times the estimated consumption in Central India and Rajputana. In the same period the revenue from excise opium rose from Rs. 163.82 lakhs to Rs. 269.12 lakhs. Thus while consumption declined by more than a third revenue rose by more than a half. What has been done in British India can I venture to assert be done in the states. The policy that appears to me to be clearly indicated in the interests alike of the finances of states and of the physical and moral well-being of their subjects is a gradual enhancement of the selling price of opium. This must progressively tend to secure three results—an increase in the revenues of states, a reduction in the average rate of consumption which appears at all events to be unhealthily high in some regions and a diminution of the incentive to smuggle opium into British India. The progressive reduction and ultimate extinction of cultivation in the states again would secure two important advantages. It would facilitate absorption of the old stocks and it would directly benefit the revenues of the states. It is undeniable that wherever poppy is grown there is a certain amount of leakage. When the states were invited to cultivate additional opium for the Government of India to help to supply the shortage due to war one important state on its own behalf and the late Mr. Cox, the then Excise Commissioner, Central India on behalf of states generally represented to the Government of India that an extension of cultivation would endanger the excise revenue of the states.

REDUCTION OF CULTIVATION.

No doubt many of you remember Mr. Cox. He was I believe an officer whose knowledge of the states (and particularly of everything relating to opium) was only equalled by his sympathy with them. Further in memoranda circulated in 1912 and in 1921 Mr. Cox explained in detail that it would generally be more profitable for a state to import opium than to allow it to be grown. Without an expensive establishment opium cultivation and manufacture cannot be effectively supervised and illicit traffic prevented. If there is no cultivation all this expenditure is saved and the state can be sure of securing its duty on every chittak of opium that is consumed. Even therefore if the rate of duty were not raised there would clearly be a large immediate gain to the state from the cessation of cultivation. Mr. Cox gave striking figures illustrating how this result had been secured in practice. If I have spoken somewhat dogmatically on this topic I must not be supposed to suggest that it does not require investigation. On the contrary it is one of the most important subjects for investigation. Nor must it be supposed that I do not realize that the introduction of the system that I have sketched must be the work of some years. His Excellency pointed out that past history and present tendencies suggested that the extinction of opium cultivation in the states should present no serious difficulties. I would add to what he said on this subject that out of the 34,644 acres under poppy in 1924-25 perhaps as much as 24,000 acres were cultivated not to provide opium for consumption in the states themselves but to produce opium for sale to the Government of India. I must say frankly that the states cannot count on an immediate continuance of these purchases of Malwa opium by the Government for excise purposes so that a drastic reduction of cultivation is not merely a desirable consummation, but an imperative necessity. The problem presented by stocks is a baffling one, but this much is clear that if anything can contribute to its solution it is the discontinuance of fresh production year by year. It seems evident that what is desirable is that if possible states should somehow secure complete control over these stocks and ascertain their quantity by concentrating them in bonded warehouses or otherwise and that every hindrance to their absorption by illicit consumption should be removed. It is obvious that with stocks estimated to be sufficient of themselves (in the absence that is of any fresh production) to meet the needs of the states for some years, some time must elapse before the states would begin to draw their supplies from Ghazipur. By that time we may hope that the gap between our cost price and the price at which opium is produced in the states—one of the obstacles to the easy realisation of the suggested policy—would have appreciably diminished. In conclusion I would once more beg you to believe that though I have outlined a policy that appears to Government desirable we approach this discussion with an open mind and only ask that all here will do the same.

We attach the utmost value to the information that you alone can furnish and to the criticisms that you will no doubt offer. As His Excellency has said what we hope for from this conference is not so much decisions—though on some points conclusions may possibly be reached—as the creation of an atmosphere of mutual confidence and mutual understanding, a frank expression of our several points of view and a common agreement to work together in the investigation of this complex subject. Here we can but lay the foundation. With goodwill, perseverance and a determination to overcome difficulties however, formidable they may appear I do not doubt that by our united efforts a worthy superstructure will in time be raised upon which we can all look with pride and satisfaction."—A. P.

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Yet in this respect it stands alone in its price class, far above its field.

With a 116-inch wheelbase, ample leg room and seats of exceptional width and depth, the car is big enough and roomy enough for thorough comfort. Yet it is compact enough for convenient parking.

Sedan .. .. .. Rs. 4,500;
Special Sedan .. .. Rs. 4,700;
De Luxe Sedan .. .. Rs. 5,000;
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**GONORRHOEA**:—Certified remedy, oldest disease curable—Try it to day. 25 Pills Rs. 2/-

**SYPHILIS**:—**Visfotak Pills** for Syphilis. Guaranteed Cure in seven days. Price for 7 Pills Rs. 35/-

*NOTE* :—All classes of Patients suffering from any serious diseases will be given successful treatment.

*Please Note Time* :—8 A. M. to 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. to 6 P. M. (B. T.)

**Proprietor: R. J. PATEL** 21, Pydhonie Road, Khedak Bombay. No. 3.

*Sole Agents:*—**Messrs. CHAMPSI NAIN & Co.**, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.

# SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 27.

S.S. Razmak, Captain Browning from Aden.

S.S. Gerania, Captain Ivanisserich from Trieste.

S.S. Karoa, Captain Bannehr from Durban.

S.S. Elysia, Captain Duncan from Liverpool.

S.S. Bandra, Captain Power from Busreh.

S.S. City of Pittsberg, Captain Jones from Liverpool.

S.S. Bahadur, Captain Peet from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 28.

S.S. Maloja, ——— for London.

S.S. Halerie, Captain Smith for Calcutta.

S.S. Scheldestad, Captain Godderies for Vizagapatam.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 27.

Steamer Cracovin for Trieste.

Steamer Vita for Busreh.

Steamer Jalojyoti for Karachi.

Steamer Karoa for Durban.

Steamer British Architect for Abadan.

S.S. Gerania: The Lloyd T. Company's staemer Gerania, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S.S. Elysia: The Graham T. Company's steamer Elysia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bandra The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Pittsberg: The K. N. Company's steamer City of Pittsberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Halerie: The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Halerie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Scheldestad: The Graham T. Company's steamer Scheldestad, will said to-day from Bombay harbour for Vizagapatam, with ballast.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Maloja is expected to arrive here from Australia and is sailing hence to London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers the same day.

## IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 27.

S.S. Rawalpindi from London, Agents. M. M. and Co.:—

From Marseilles: 24 kegs aniline colour; 40 cases mineral water, 60 cases brandy; 20 cks. lead; 9 cases pharon products; 265 cases vermouth; 60 cases cochenal; 569 bars silver; 13 cases cinema material; 20 kegs tartaric acid; 15 cases imitation silver lametta; 30 bales silk voil yarn; 11 cases silk goods; 137 cases art silk; 151 bundles motor car tyres; 12 cases tinctoral herbs.

From London: 16 bundles specie; 3051 bars silver; 19 cases bacon, 19 cases hams; 295 cases cigarettes; 22 cks. plumbago crucibles; 15 cases vibrona; 8 cases brass eyelets; 120 cases shoe tacks; 10 cases brown corks; 95 cases confectionary; 32 cases spirits; 26 cases syrup; 10 cases forn flour; 88 cases castor oil; 12 cases liquors; 40 cases campagne; 25 cases cheese; 66 bales paper; 23 cases printed books; 47 cases biscuits 12 cases chaik; 30 cases virol; 15 cases pearl barley; 15 cases epsom salt; 17 cases olive oil; 30 cases vinegar; 35 cases sugar, 14 bales wrapping pauer; 10 cases boiled sugar goods; 15 cases grape water; 132 paekages and 56 cases storvs; 10 bundles and 18 cases wines and spirits; 300 cases gin; 262 cases beer, 20 boxes frozenkepps; 10 cases caned meats; 10 cases fruit salt; 9 cases medicines; 16 cases cable; 5 cases lubrication oil; 22 cases drapery; 20 cases iron tacks; 25 cases blacking; 9 cases table glass; 33 cases cheese; 100 cases beer; 1154 cases brandy; 19 cases cutlery; 15 cases iron hooks and eyes; 10 cases iron hoops and staples; 22 cases pauce pins; 200 bundles cotton sheets; 1139 kegs and 125 drums paint; 48 bales wall paper; 100 cases wincarnis; 17 cases and 200 drums oil varnish; 61 cases wine; 200 cases oil stoves; 20 bags lead wool; 78 cases jam; 125 cases soap; 42 cases dog biscuits; 619 cks cement; 75 cases caned fruits; 35 cases meds; 33 cases E. G. bottles; 10 tons block chalk 71 cts. asbestos cement; 185 cases soap sheets; 100 reels wire netting; 47 bales paper; 23 cases preserves; 30 packages brass rods; 29 cases essences; 16 cases cottons; 9 cases boot polish 25 cases liver salt; 30 cases cordials; 45 packages aniline dyes; 20 cases typewritters; 11 cks. tallord; 100 cylinders liquid chlorine; 40 cks. and 10 cases dry colour; 21 cases printed books; 10 cases wireless goods; 21 cases caned herrings; 10 cases anticriezig metal; 16 drums mastic puttey; 10 cases chemicals; 100 cases whiskey; 24 cases lawn mawers; 1 case candle; 55 cases chocolates; 21 bags bolts; 12 rollers straw boards.

## EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 27.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London: 525 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, E. Danner and Co.; 2 cases brass ware, Cox and King Ltd.; 7 bales goat skins, M. H. Allahebuf; 96 bundles lamb skins;, M. M. J. Afshar; 3 bales hemp, T. Doyal and Co.

For Helsingfors: 10 cwt. cardamoms, R. S. Tata and Co.

For Aarhus: 6 cwt. cardamoms, R. S. Tatta and Co.

For Gothenburg: 28 cwt. cardamoms, R. S. Tatta and Co.

For Osle: 34-1|2 cwt. cardamoms, R. S. Tata and Co.

S. S. Maloja for London: 2 cases mila split, M. M. and Co.

S. S. Marley for San Francisco: 6 bales woollen naudas, 2 cases wooden table, M. Madani and Co.

# THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

## BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay May, 27

Spot prices.

| Description | 26-5-27 | 19-5-27 |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals F.G. .. .. | 299 | 295 |
| S/Punjab F.G. .. | 295 | 292 |
| Rajputana F.G. .. | 298 | 295 |
| Broach F.G. | 328 | 324 |
| Saw-Gd. Dharwar F. G. | 337 | .. |
| P/American F. G. .. | 336 | 332 |
| Kadi-Viramgaum F.G. | 337 | 333 |
| Dholleras F. G. .. | 333 | 331 |
| Kalagin F. G. .. | 332 | .. |
| Surat F. G. .. | 373 | 369 |
| Navsari F .G. .. | 384 | 382 |
| Oomra Fine .. | 321 | 306 |

Spot Prices

| Description. | 26-5-27 | 19-5-27 |
|---|---|---|
| C.P. No. 1 Fine .. | 333 | 320 |
| C.P. No. 2 Fine .. | 327 | 313 |
| Khandesh F.G. .. | 309 | 294 |
| Muttia F. G. .. | 307 | 292 |
| Southerns Gd. .. | 326 | 329 |
| Bijapore Gd. .. | 321 | 324 |
| Bagalkote Gd. .. | 336 | 339 |
| Compta Gd. .. | 348 | 351 |
| Tinnevellies Gd. .. | 359 | 362 |
| KarungannisGd. .. | 369 | 374 |
| Cambodias Gd. .. | 376 | 379 |

| Hedge Contracts. | futures 26-5-27 | futures 19-5-27 | S. rates |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal May. .. | | 295 | .. |
| ,, Dec. Jan'28 .. | 283 | 275 | 284 |
| Broach April/May. .. | .. | 322 | .. |
| Do JulyAugust .. | 332 | 324 | 332 |
| Do April/May'28 | 332 | 326 | 3-2 |
| Oomra F. /May. .. | .. | 302 | .. |
| Do July .. | 317 | 3 6 | 316 |
| Do Dec/Jan'8 .. | 316 | 303 | 3'6 |
| Sutherns May/June .. | .. | 3.9 | 323 |

Receipts for the week ending May 26.

| | 1927 Bales. | 1926 Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals .. .. | 2133 | 2282 |
| Oomras. .. .. | 6491 | 8172 |
| Dholleras .. .. | 8508 | 4915 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 12130 | 411 |
| Southerns. .. .. | 14516 | 14203 |
| Persians. .. .. | .. | 21 |
| Americans. .. .. | 12612 | 5515 |
| Egyptians .. .. | .. 93 | .. |
| E. Africans .. .. | .. 876 | 1422 |
| Other sorts. .. .. | .. .. | |
| Total. | 57359 | 36941 |

Exports for the week ending May 26.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom .. .. .. | .. |
| Continent. .. .. .. | 19964 |
| China. .. .. .. .. | |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | |
| Coast Ports .. .. .. | |
| Total. | 19964 |

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe .. .. .. .. | .. |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports .. | 43605 |
| Total. | 43605 |

Receipts from 1st. Sept to May 26.

| 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2667857 | 2975097 | 3237925 | 3080219 | 3275722 |

Exports from 1st. Sept. to May 26.

| | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 12444 | 42135 | 48928 |
| Continent .. | 2919-4 | 424490 | 501822 |
| China .. .. | 166662 | 341507 | 270227 |
| Japan .. | 1074847 | 1151606 | 1269798 |
| Coast Ports. .. | 17959 | 21660 | 17692 |
| U.S.A. .. .. | 726 | 1450 | 9329 |
| Total. | 1564622 | 1983148 | 2117796 |

| | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 139411 | 103770 |
| Continent .. | 824501 | 576367 |
| China .. .. | 188118 | 327236 |
| Japan .. .. | 1157326 | 1447609 |
| Coast Ports .. | 47420 | 43777 |
| U.S.A. .. .. | .. | |
| Total. | 2356679 | 2498759 |

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total exports by rail 1st Sept 1926 to 26th May 1927 | 97,466 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1926 to 26th May 1927 | 710,570 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 26th May 1927 | 278,878 |
| Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept 1926 to 31st Aug 1927 (a) | 3,104,479 |
| American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept 1926 to 26th May 1927 (b) | 2,55,173 |
| American cotton at sea for India (c) | 43,5555 |

N. B.—Thes efigures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate or complete.

(a) Corrected to allow for cotton arrived or shipped but the purchase of which was not previously advised; actual puchases advised 3,04,510

(b) Corrected, includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advices required by the Government Notification.

# WEEKLY SHARE CIRCULAR

Messrs. Lewis and Jones in their weekly circular dated 26th inst. state that the Government Securities ruled dull and lifeless during the week and through want of support, rates exhibit a sagging tendency, 3½ p.c. Paper closed to-day at 77/14 after having made a temporary recovery during the week to 78/3, Some 5 p.c. 1945/55 were taken on Calcutta account around 107/15, whilst to-day there were open sellers of 4 p.c. 1960/70 and 5 p.c. 1933's at 89/- and 103/4 respectively.

The publication to-day of some remarks made by the Finance member to the effect that the prices of Rupee securities were unduly inflated as the result of speculation has alarmed would be buyers who now appear to be adopting a waiting policy. Imperial Bank of India rate is unchanged at 7 p.c.

COTTON MILL SHARES.

Prices of mill shares exhibit very little change on the week. Investment buying is still on a small scale whilst some fairly heavy selling of the speculative favourites by tired bulls has transpired. Another large sale of piecegoods by a big group is reported to-day and the retail demand still continues fair. We believe that purchases of Finlays, Sassoon Silks, Indian Bleachings and Gokaks will turn out well for the long shot but there does not appear anything to go for in the thigher priced shares. Sassoon Silks have buyers over to-day at 70 c.d.

The last day for business for June account is the 31st instant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the whole business has been restricted in this section and apart from some active selling of Burmas and a fair turnover in Cement shares there is nothing particular to report.

BANK SHARES. Slightly more enquiry is evidenced for Imperial fully paid shares around 1470, but the contributories are difficult to place at 368/12. Centrals are freely available at 29/12, whilst India Banks are scarce at 78.

RAILWAY SHARES.—A very restricted market still obtains. C. P. Rails have sellers at 106, Sialkots are wanted at 108 with sellers asking 109. Guzerats were done in small lots at 93, and Ahmedabad Prantej at 865. Sara Sirajganj changed hands at 99, and Hoshiarpurs at 103.

CEMENT SHARES.—Bundis close at 25/10 after changing hands at 26/4. Katnis are very steady around 176/4 as are Indians at 203/12. Punjab Ord. were taken at 8/2.

MANGANESE SHARES.—A large parcel of C. I. M's and Shivrajpurs changed hands to-day at 26 and 48½ respectively, Bombay Trams close unchanged at 141/4. The Prefs, are called 69 buyers with no sellers in sight. Surat Elecs, are asked for at 81 with no shares available, Bombay Telephones close at 42 and Bengal Telephones have further advanced to 12/12 upon insistent investment demand.

BOMBAY BURMAS have cased to 682/8 and 202/8 and we look for lower quotations for both. A rather weak bull position exists in the former which if liquidated will cause a rapid drop. The partly paid shares have no buyers at the moment.

ALCOCK ASHDOWNS are very steady at around 293/12 and we believe the quotaton will improve later in the year.

HYDRO ELEC. GROUP.—Slight weakness has developed in Andra Vly. Ord. and Tata Power Ord. shares, there being sellers over at present Hydro Pref. are practically unobtainable whilst buyers of Tata Power Pref. at 850 are unable to get on.

| | |
|---|---|
| Andra Ord | 830 |
| Pref | 985 |
| Hydro Ord | 1080 |
| Pref | 1005 |
| Tata Power O. | 562/8 |
| Tata Power P. | 850 |

IRON & STEEL SHARES.—There is practically no change to report in the Tata group. The 2nd pref, continue to sag without apparent reason and close as under. Indian Iron Ord, shares have been in active demand up to 11/6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tata Ord | 63/12 | 1st Pref. | 131/- |
| Pref. | 208/12 | 2nd Pref. | 92/8 |

RUBBER SHARES.—Considerable interest has centred around this week's reduction in London stocks of rubber by 1373 tons to 66668 tons. The gradual lowering of the latter figure would provide a much needed fillip for the share market.

## MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co., Bombay.).

Bombay, May 27.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

| | Per Ton. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Chine Clay, best quality .. | 95 0 0 |
| Chine Clay, bazar quality .. | 85 0 0 |
| | Per cwt. Rs. a. p. |
| Farina, supra (Dutch) ... | 14 15 0 |
| Farina, superior (Dutch) .. | 14 10 0 |
| Farina, prime (Dutch) .. | 13 8 0 |
| Sago Flour, 1st quality ... | 12 4 0 |
| Sago Flour, market quality | 12 1 6 |
| Maize Starch, continental .. | 12 6 0 |
| Dextrine (Potato) White ... | 18 8 0 |
| Dextrine (Maize) White .. | 17 8 0 |
| Zinc Chloride, English .. | 18 0 0 |
| Zinc Chloride, German .. | 16 12 0 |
| Magnesium Chloride, German | 4 14 0 |
| Australian Mutton Tallow, white .. | 36 0 0 |
| Vegetable Tallow, Good quality .. | 34 0 0 |
| Vegetable Tallow, Market quality .. | 30 0 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil, concentrated | 45 0 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed | 23 0 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality .. | 20 0 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg. .. | 11 0 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg. .. | 10 0 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small | 10 12 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large .. | 10 0 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, Continental | 10 0 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg. .. | 10 2 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg. .. | 8 14 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, German Small | 9 12 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, German | |
| Sodium Sulphide Japanese Large Pkg. .. | 8 14 0 |
| Soda Ash, German ... | 6 3 0 |

The price for Magnesium Chloride may come down as a shipment has arrived. The price for Australian Mutton Tallow may come down by about a rupee after a week. The price for Dextrine (potato) Dutch has gone up owing to shortage in ready stock and may go up by about for to eight annas. The price for Sago Flour may come down a little after a fortnight for ready stock. For Sodium Sulphide English manufacturers are quoting cheaper prices and so the market is weak.


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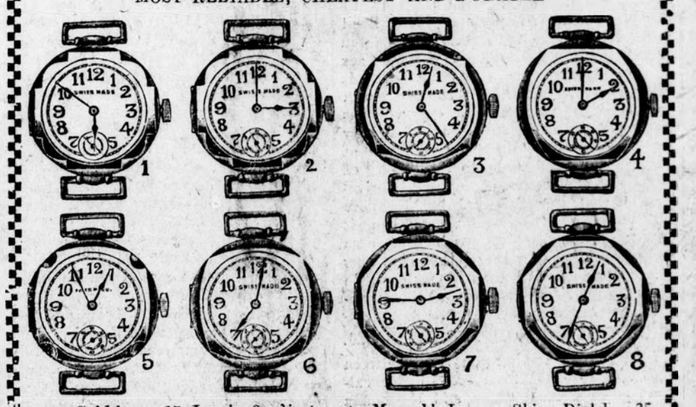

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GONORRHOEA CURE.
An Unparalleled Ancient Ayurvedic Specific Cure for Gonorrhoea and Gleet. It gives immediate relief, removes irritation and burning sensation of the Urethra in a few days. Price for complete course Rs. 6-12.
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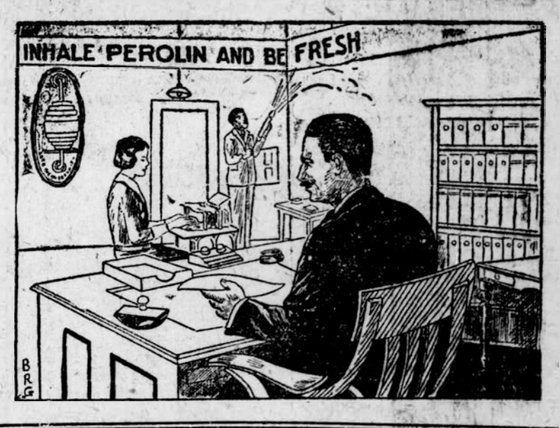

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Miss Ivy Duke,

the well-known Actress and famous British Film Star, *Writes :—*

"THE restorative qualities of Phosferine are really remarkable. Film work is at all times one of the most exacting forms of art, and often it is one of the most exhausting ; but Phosferine invariably repairs the damage done by working on tense scenes in the glare of high-power lamps in the studio, and out in the open in all sorts of weather. It is the most wonderful tonic I know for bracing up one after a prolonged spell of all-night work, and its invigorating effect on the nerves that have to bear a heavy strain is really wonderful. Mr. Guy Newall, my husband, has also found Phosferine an invaluable remedy for physical weariness and brain-fag as it adds enormously to one's powers of endurance."

*From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.*

# PHOSFERINE

**The Greatest of all Tonics for**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Influenza | Debility | Neuralgia | Faintness | Malaria |
| Indigestion | Mental Exhaustion | Loss of Appetite | Brain fag | Headache |
| Sleeplessness | Maternity Weakness | Lassitude | Nerve Shock | Anæmia |
| Exhaustion | Weak Digestion | Neuritis | Rheumatism | Sciatica |

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One food which is not a meat food but a cereal—Quaker Oats—has been endorsed by doctors all over the world because it is rich in proteins as well as carbohydrates and vitamins. It is a well balanced food and one of the few foods which can be cooked with milk. It is an excellent substitute for meat.

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**BELTS :** for Pregnancy, Accouchment, Umbelical Hernia, Floating Kidney and general Support are manufactured at our place. All kinds of Men's Belts are ready in stock.

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**N. POWELL & Co.,** BOMBAY. 4.


# THE CAPETOWN AGREEMENT

## WHAT ARE WESTERN STANDARDS.

The following is the third instalment of the article on the Indian Agreement in the "Hindustan Review" for April by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri.

Mr. Andrews is never tired of pointing out that in essentials the Indian problem in South Africa is the same as it was at the time of Mr. Gokhale's visit towards the close of 1912. With unerring insight, that great Indian statesman laid it down first that the European mind must be relieved of the fear of being swamped by an excess of Indians, and secondly, that the right of the Europeans to political domination must be neither disputed nor endangered. Two quotations from his speeches of that time will put this matter beyond doubt.

"The position was a most complicated one, and while it was to be expected that they (the European community) would be true to the traditions associated with British rule, they had also the right to ask the Indian community to understand and realise the difficulties, and not expect what was practically impossible. The European community was a small community in this country in the midst of a large indigenous population and the situation necessarily became more complicated by the presence of a third party, differing in tradition and mode of living. There was no doubt that the European element must continue to predominate in this land—that it must be made to feel that its position and its position and its special civilisation were absolutely secure; the Government of the country must be in accordance with Western traditions and modes of thought.

"Now one thing is quite clear, that if a solution of this problem is to have any permanence and finality, it has to be such as will be acceptable to the European community, who are, after all, the dominant people in this country. And as long as there exists in the European mind the fear of a continued influx of Indians, there cannot be that frame of mind on its part which would allow of any settlement being a success. The European community must, therefore, receive and the Indian community must be prepared to give, the necessary assurances to remove the fear on this point. Again, there must be no room for a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the Europeans that the presence of the Indians in this land would lower the character of the political institutions under which they desire to live. I fully recognise that South Africa must be governed along the lines of Western political institutions and by men who understand the spirit of those institutions, and the European community are entitled to an assurance that this shall remain so. (Speech at Pretoria)."

### POLICY OF RENUNCIATION.

Mr. Gandhi has repeatedly disavowed designs of political ascendency and responsible leaders have loyally followed this policy of renunciation. The fear of numerical swamping was neutralised for the time by our acquiescence in the almost total exclusion of Indians decreed by the Immigration Act of 1913. And this principle has since received the clear concurrence of the Government of India at successive Imperial Conferences. For the benefit of the young student of the subject of Indians Overseas I shall insert here two extracts setting forth the views of Mr. Gandhi. One is from a famous letter of his of June, 1914, to Mr. Georges, the other is of somewhat later date and is taken from his farewell letter to the European and Indian Public of South Africa:

"I have told my countrymen that they will have to exercise patience and by all honourable means at their disposal educate public opinion so as to enable the Government of the day to go further than the present correspondence does. I shall hope that when the Europeans of South Africa fully appreciate the fact that now, as the importation of indentured labour from India is prohibited and as the Immigrants' Regulation Act of last year has in practice all but stopped further free Indian immigration and that my countrymen do not aspire to any political ambition, they, the Europeans, will see the justice and indeed the necessity of my countrymen being granted the rights I have just referred to.

The concession to popular prejudice in that we have reconciled ourselves to almost the total prohibition by administrative methods of a fresh influx of Indian immigrants, and to the deprivation of all political power is, in my opinion the utmost that could be reasonably expected from us. These two things being assured, I venture to submit that we are entitled to full rights of trade, inter-Provincial migration, and ownership of landed property being restored in the not distant future."

Mr. Gandhi is justly regarded as an idealist who adheres to a principle in the face of adverse circumstances. If he has been a consenting party to this compromise, it must be because the conditions of the time made it inevitable. Yet both he and Gokhale were criticised with asperity for surrendering a vital principle by champions of the party of moderation. And although the nation has now definitely submitted to the logic of facts, echoes of the old opposition are still occasionally audible. It is true Mr. Gandhi expressly reserved to his countrymen the right of re-opening the subject-matter of the settlement as well as other points; but he advised at the same time that the time for reconsideration would be when passions had subsided on both sides and mutual understanding and goodwill had been firmly established. Unfortunately, conditions in South Africa have shown no improvement at all: in fact, Mr. Gandhi had not long left South Africa before each side accused the other of having violated the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. It was asserted that Indians were still pouring into South Africa and that white civilisation, white standards and white supremacy were as much in peril as ever. And the cry has not abated to-day. The fact that Indians by word or deed have given no cause for alarm makes no difference. Is it reasonable to expect that either the Government of India or their representatives should be able to open afresh the matters then compromised? We all live in the hope that the day will arrive when within the British Empire the right of free emigration and settlement and other right of a common citizenship will be acknowledged. But it is in the distant future, and in the meantime we have to remember that in 1926, when the negotiations for a Round Table Conference were afoot, the situation was much more stringent than in 1914, and the existence of the Areas Reservation Bill was a sword of Damocles held over our countrymen.

### PRINCIPLE OF REPATRIATION.

As early as 1914 the principle of repatriation was accepted and found embodiment in Section 6 of the Indians Relief Act. At that time the only consideration offered to the intending repatriate was a free passage back to India. The Act was in fulfilment of a part of the settlement that had been arrived at, and it is worth while, in view of the unsavoury nature of repatriation, to set down a few declarations of authority made the second half of 1914:

The following passages are called from Mr. Gandhi's farewell speeches and letters of the second half of 1914.

"The settlement was honourable to both parties."

"To his countrymen he would say that they should wait and nurse the settlement, which he considered was all that they could possibly and reasonably have expected."

"A word about the settlement and what it means. In my humble opinion it is the Magna Charta of our liberty in this land."

"I call it our Magna Charta, because it marks a change in the policy of the Government towards us and establishes our right not only to be consulted in matters affecting us but to have our reasonable wishes respected."

"The settlement finally disposes of all the points that were the subject matter of passive resistance, and in doing so, it breathes the spirit of justice and fair-play."

"The presence of a large indentured and ex-indentured Indian population in Natal is a grave problem. Compulsory repatriation is a physical and political impossibility. Voluntary repatriation, by way of granting free passages and similar inducements will not, as my experience teaches me, be availed of to any appreciable extent."

"He knew the Mayor had received some telegrams stating that the Indians Relief Bill was not satisfactory. It would be a singular thing if in this world they would be able to get anything that satisfied everybody, but in the condition of things in South Africa at the present time he was certain they could not have had a better measure. 'I do not claim credit for it; it is rather due to the women and children and those who quickened the conscience of South Africa. Our thanks are due also to the Union Government. I shall not forget that General Botha showed the greatest statesmanship when he said that his Government would stand or fall by this measure. I followed the whole of that historic debate, historic to me, historic to my countrymen and possibly historic to South Africa and the world.' It was well-known to them how Government had done them justice, and how the Opposition had come to their assistance."

### MR. ANDREWS' EVIDENCE.

The next extract is from the evidence of Mr. Andrews before the Select Committee on the Areas Reservation Bill, dated the 5th March, 1926:

"I was present with Mr. Gandhi, when we talked over carefully an extremely important clause which is now called the voluntary repatriation clause, and he discussed the clause with me, discussing it with the object of reducing the fear in this country of the Indian population. At that time there was an atmosphere of wonderful friendliness between Mr. Gandhi and those he represented, and General Smuts and those that he represented. The consequence was that Mr. Gandhi cordially, with the consent of every one in India, agreed to that voluntary repatriation clause, namely, that every one who liked to take the bonus

(Continued on next page.)


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26167.—I am a hospital sister, but owing to my health I am unable to carry on my duties. Yeast-Vite has done me considerable good. I have gained 5lb. in a few weeks.

24410.—I do not hesitate to recommend them to my patients, and the results are quite wonderful. I am taking them myself, and feel years younger than I did a week ago!

24398.—A. St. J. W. (late H.M.'s B.C.S.): The efficacy of your wonderful tablets was clearly marked in my case. The relief was immediate, and paved the way to health and happiness.

24111.—Mr. B. S.R.N., C.S, M.M.G.—Up to the present time Yeast-Vite tablets have never failed I have given them in cases where all other remedies failed Many of my patients would not be without them.

24118.—Dr. T V. N.—I am not guilty of the slightest exaggeration when I tell you that results from Yeast-Vite were simply astonishing. Severe cases of asthenia (general weakness.) Kindly send supplies to the four hospitals mentioned herewith.

17018.—Dr. N. writes: "I am prescribing the tablets regularly. Please send a box to my brother (invoice to me), as I want him to take the treatment."

18224.—Dr. P.: "I find the tablets an excellent tonic, and would thank you for a further supply to distribute among my patients."

25533.—I thought you might be interested in results of my test. Two influenza cases quickly cured. Tem. 104 brought to normal in 12 hours. Several headache patients' pain disappeared almost instantly.

25334.—I have suffered for years with anaemia, nerves and terrible coughs. Thanks to Yeast-Vite this is the first winter for years that I have not been laid up I am afraid to be without them.

25338.—For 18 years I have suffered terribly with my head and had to give up my work. On recommendation I tried Yeast-Vite and am now back at work and never felt better.

22741.—I shall feel eternally grateful to you for enabling me to regain my health and I shall never be without Yeast Vite in the house. I recommended them to six friends last week.

25274.—With unmixed pleasure I thank you for the tremendous benefit I have derived from Yeast-Vite. I am a commercial traveller and my business has increased with my energy and vim, namely, 40 per cent.

26041.—I do not know what I would do without the tablets and I live in fear of running short of them, as my complaint asserts itself as soon as I stop taking them.

21113.—As Matron of the Girls' Training Homes, I have found the tablets efficacious. I have also tested them thoroughly myself, and have been surprised to prove them to be such a real "lightning pick-me-up." I shall always have them by me in future.

22373.—Nurse A. L.: I was ready to go into hospital for gastric ulcer. The pain nearly drove me mad. Medicine made it worse, but Yeast-Vite stopped the pain in less than ten minutes! They are perfectly wonderful. I recommend them to everybody.

23643.—I have suffered with indigestion for eight years. The pain at times almost killed me, and I could not eat, sleep, or do anything After taking only four tablets the pains disappeared and I have had no discomfort since.

19997.—I suffered with stomach trouble for years, but, thanks to Yeast-Vite I am entirely cured, I have recommended them to many friends and they all speak highly of them.

21007.—Suffering with nerves and general run-down conditions, I tried lots of medicines without relief. I tried Yeast-Vite and can assure you that I feel 100 per cent. better.

19387.—Leading London Hospital (Secretary): "After a careful test we find Yeast-Vite as claimed and very satisfactory. We are now quite willing to purchase supplies.

21234.—I was miserable, irritable and nervous, but thanks to Yeast-Vite I am better in every way. Please publish this and let the public know how much good they have done me.

10080.—Send by return post, as I cannot be without them. I suffer so much with indigestion that they relieve me immediately.

17413.—I have spent a small "Fortune" on "cures" for my indigestion, biliousness, bad breath and pimples, but after a week's treatment I am already feeling a different man.

1737.—I have suffered for years with severe Indigestion. Yeast-Vite is the only thing that has ever given me relief.

15672.—Being full of wind, heartburn and acidity, I often had to vomit. I now enjoy my food and life itself. No words of mine can adequately explain the merits of Yeast-Vite.

10335.—I have derived great benefit from a small box for nerves, headaches and bad liver caused by life in the engine room at sea.

1833.—Nurse W.: My patient finds them efficacious for headaches, clearing them of quickly.

19437.—The way they build up and restore the whole system is simply marvellous. I haven't had a cold or 'flu all the winter—quite unusual—and folks comment on my healthy appearance.

14535.—For 15 years I suffered with weak stomach, liver and sour taste. I am pleased to testify the treatment has cured me entirely.

10359.—They have done me so much good. I think they are wonderful. I feel they will make a new woman of me.

10220.—Please send as soon as possible, as I will be out of them by tomorrow and I am so uncomfortable without them.

19833.—We develop cold so quickly that the tablets are the only cure we have found.

18307.—Nurse K.O., Maternity Home: A medical friend recommended them for 'flu and "pleurisy.' I cannot speak too highly of them and will lose no opportunity of recommending your valuable tablet.

A little Icilma Cream before and a little after the game will keep your complexion from harm.

The Cream of the Court

Before playing tennis, remember to protect the face, arms and neck by rubbing in a little Icilma. Light and evanescent as a snowflake, it interposes an invisible protective layer between the skin and the scorching sun, and prevents the dust of the court from working its way into the pores. After the game, a little gentle massage with the finger-tips dipped in Icilma brings the tissues into perfect condition.

Icilma is unique in containing the famous beautifying Icilma Water from Northern Africa. And by a special process of manufacture (taking nine times as long as the preparation of ordinary creams), it is wrought to an exquisite foamy lightness which makes it the most ethereal of all creams and the best base for powder.

Try silk-sifted Icilma Face Powder, too, the dainty powder which clings.

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*Choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.*

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## THE CAPETOWN AGREEMENT

(Continued from previous page.)

passage back on the forfeiture of domicile would be allowed to do so and no objection would be raised by India. That clause was inserted simply because there was an atmosphere of give and take. Now to-day there is no such atmosphere at all; there is just the opposite. Even to mention the word "repatriation" to-day, with this present Bill threatening India, is to wound and sting and burn. Therefore, to-day it is not possible in this atmosphere for the Indian Government really to co-operate in this way. But after the atmosphere itself has changed—completely changed as it was in which, as the Indian Government itself has expressed, the voluntary repatriation clause might be re-examined."

STREAM OF EMIGRATION.

The condition on which a free passage was given to an Indian wishing to go back to India permanently was that he should sign a statement "that he abandons on behalf of himself and his wife and all minor children (if any) all rights possessed by him or them to enter or reside in any part of the Union together with all rights incidental to his or their domicile therein." Without doubt this statement involves a humiliation, and one cannot wonder that the pride of any patriot would be hurt at the sale of his birth-right for a mess of pottage. But the stream of emigration back to India, which started at that time, has gone on since then, with fluctuations, it is true, but never wholly dried up. The Government of South Africa found it necessary about the year 1921 to add to the free passage an additional inducement in the shape of £5 bonus per head, subject to a family maximum of £25. In 1923 the bonus was raised to £10 per adult and £5 for each child subject to a maximum of £50. Although several thousands of Indians returned to India under this scheme, the anti-Asiatic feeling became worse and worse. It led to the harassment of our population in trade and kindred matters, and culminated in their being deprived in Natal of the municipal franchise. The Government of Gen. Smuts felt it necessary to introduce the Class Areas Bill, which would have enacted a species of segregation of our people. But the Government fell before the Bill could be passed into law. The present Ministry took up the matter in their turn, and brought forward a more thoroughgoing and drastic measure, which was referred to as the sword of Damocles. Amid the consternation which it occasioned, both in the Government of India and the people, Lord Reading's diplomacy found its opportunity. To the Paddison deputation, which he despatched to South Africa for the purpose of conducting an enquiry on the spot, must be assigned the honour of having effected the first favourable turn in the situation. Before the Round Table Conference could be decided upon, two points of consequence had to be definitely yielded. As they formed the preliminary basis of the Conference they must be carefully remembered: (1) The existing scheme of repatriation and its working were to be carefully examined with a view to discover any difficulties that might have arisen and to smooth these away, and (2) no settlement of the dispute would be acceptable to the Union Government which did not guarantee the maintenance of western standards of life by just and legitimate means.

BRUNT OF ATTACK.

At this point it may be useful to turn aside for a moment and point out an anomaly which proves how strange is the way of politics and how curious the solution which the politician has often to accept. The class of Indian against whom the brunt of the agitation is directed and whom the agitator is most anxious to get rid of is the trader, who undersells his Jewish rival and rouses his worst jealousy. No bonus that the Government can conceivably promise will ever be a sufficient inducement to this class. On the other hand, it is the poor unorganised agricultural labourer and the thriftless section amongst the Indian farmers of Natal who will avail themselves of the free passage and bonus. But this class, far from exciting anybody's jealousy, are in much request in the farms and plantations in Natal owned by whites. In fact, it is well-known that the white farmers and planters actually paid men a few years ago to dissuade intending Indian repatriates. Quite recently, however, they have been silenced by the raging and tearing propaganda of the trading community. So that in proportion as the new assisted emigration scheme is successful, the really aggrieved class among the whites will get little relief, while a hitherto uncomplaining class will suffer from a genuine grievance. The new settlement, however, justifies the same results on a more intelligible theory. The maintenance of western standards being a "sine qua non," some Indians could be enabled by suitable ameliorative methods to conform to them, while other Indians might not by any process of uplift ment ever be enabled to do so. There are no visible marks by which the one class might be distinguished from the other. A rough test is afforded by the offer of a free passage and bonus. Those who accept belong to the second class; those who do not must be presumed to belong to the other. Lest anyone should over-interpret this paragraph, it must be added that the white farmer in opposing repatriation is only friendly to the Indian upto a point and in his own way. He wants him only as a cheap and unresisting labourer. As soon as he sets up on his own or his children go to school and seek other employment, even the farmer joins the general crusade.

HIGH STANDARD OF LIFE.

But what are these western standards, which an Indian has to reach or quit? No logical or legal definition need be attempted. It is a matter of general knowledge that different grades of people live up to different standards. Speaking of communities rather than individuals, no one can fail to notice the difference in the general lay-out, cleanliness, the absence of evil smells and the elegance or refinement of a cantonment as contrasted with its adjoining city. This will help to a realisation of the difference generally between western and eastern standards. In individual lives the difference is to be found in personal cleanliness, mode of dress, furniture, mural decorations, sanitary arrangements and habits, etc. If we add the categories of style of conversation, amusements and cultivation of fine arts—we get a whole range of headings under each of which great disparities exist between class and class in the same society as well as between individuals in the same class. The mere possession of wealth does not betoken a high standard of life. It is notorious in India how the great trading and money-lending castes lead bare and crude lives in comparison with the professional classes, wo are on the whole not nearly so well off. To come to the immediate point, those who visit Durban and notice the difference between the quarters which are predominantly white and the quarters which are predominantly Indian will not ask for precise definition of standards, though each observe may be ready with his own explanation of how the difference arises. Offence is caused and a rankling sense of injustice is produced by omitting to acknowledge that there are many in the one community who live up to the standards of the other and many in the latter who sink to the level of the former. Sweeping generalisations are to be avoided, and laws and regulations based on them and discriminating between communities are a prolific source of social jealousy and conflict. Philosophers and moralists may contend with some justification that civilisation has taken the road and that the ultimate interests of humanity require a return to simpler and more ascetic modes of life. But in South Africa the white community, whose right to regulate the polity and civilisation of that sub-continent we have admitted, will not wait till these fundamental questions are settled but press for rough and ready methods of settling everyday problems. The multiplication of wants, the cultivation of tastes, the increase of elegancies and refinements and the incessant striving for the means of acquiring and satisfying these, are the outward marks of modern civilisation, and it is no use our trying to run away in the opposite direction. European and Indian, however, may unite heartily to honour those rare individuals who teach by example how riches are not necessary to happiness nor elegance to real goodness.

## DISPUTE OVER A CROW

### PANDIT GOVIND MALAVIYA'S CASE DISMISSED

ALLAHABAD, May 27.

The Joint Magistrate of Allahabad has dismissed the complaint of Pandit Govind Malaviya against Sergeant Smith that he was wrongfully arrested on the occasion of the dispute over a crow on the premises of the Manila Show.

The Magistrate observed that even admitting on the strictest interpretation of facts of the complaint that Sergeant Smith had exceeded hs powers, the restriant was so petty and the offence so technical that no person of ordinary sense and temper would have complained of it.—Free Press.

## STREET SURVEY SYSTEM

### INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT'S NEW MOVE

CALCUTTA, May 27.

In order to frustrate the efforts of those who, in the ordinary course of events, escape assessment to income tax, the Incometax Department in Calcutta has started what is known as the street survey system. A complete survey of Calcutta in the manner in which it is being done will take another two years, but the results expected are likely to be commensurate with the efforts that are being made and the Income Tax Department are busy pushing forward this survey. After Calcutta has been thus surveyed, it is likely that the scheme will be tried in the moffissil. A.P.

U. Nyo, Honorary Magistrate and Landowner, Upper Pazundaung has promised to erect the University Union Hall at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Governor has sent a telegram thanking him for his "most generous donation."—A. P.


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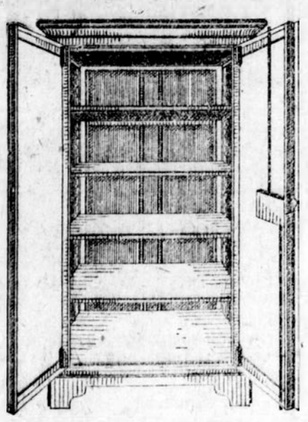

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## WHY WADIA BROTHERS WITHDREW THEIR OFFER

## FULL TEXT OF CORRESPONDENCE.

The offer of Rs. 16 lakhs made by Sir Ness Wadia and his brother Mr. C. N. Wadia in connection with the establishment of a hospital for women and children, has ended, as readers are aware, in the withdrawal of the offer by the Wadia Brothers. The correspondence that has passed in this connection, and which is reproduced below, will show the divergent views of the offerers and the Municipality:—

The suggestion of the Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was that the Wadia brothers should agree to the reduction of the proposed accommodation of 120 beds to 80 beds only for gynaecological and children's cases or in the alternative to submit a revised scheme for a hospital in which the liabilities of the Corporation in respect of the capital cost and maintenance would amount to no more than Rs. 16 lakhs, contributed by the brothers.

In reply Sir Ness Wadia forwarded the following alternative scheme on behalf of himself and his brother: "(1). That the Municipality shall purchase forthwith the entire area of land adjoining the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital which is available for purchase from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, and which admeasures approximately 22,000 square yards.

(2). That this land shall be considered as intended for the accommodation eventually of a hospital comprising three blocks of buildings and the necessary nurses' quarters, adopting the plan of construction adopted for the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital, which, when fully constructed, will accommodate 120 beds.

(3). That the Municipality shall construct at first two out of the three blocks which will accommodate 80 beds and the nurses' quarters, and that such construction be undertaken so as to permit of the hospital being opened for the reception of patients on or before the 30th June, 1929. If desired, the brothers will undertake on behalf of the Municipality the construction of the blocks.

ADDITIONAL 40 BEDS.

(4). That the Municipality shall undertake to construct the third block for an additional 40 beds at the expiration of five years from the date of the first opening of the hospital and that such third block shall be completed and ready for the reception of patients at the latest within seven years from the date of the first opening of the hospital.

(5). That the hospital shall be called "The Bai Jerbai Wadia Medical Hospital" and shall be managed by a board of management consisting of nine members, of whom four will be nominated by the Municipal Corporation, two by the Mill-owners' Association and three by my firm of Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia & Sons.

(6). That a trust deed shall be drawn up on the lines of the trust deed of the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital embodying all necessary provisions, and vesting the endowment fund to be provided by my brother and myself in the Official Trustee of Bombay.

If the Municipality are unable to accept this revised scheme, then my brother and I regret that our offer must be deemed to be withdrawn, as it is our earnest wish that the hospital in memory of our late mother Bai Jerbai shall not contain less accommodation than, or be in any way inferior to, the hospital in memory of our late father."

CHAIRMAN'S REPLY.

The chairman of the Medical Relief Committee, wrote to Sir Ness Wadia on March 15 as follows: "After careful consideration of the proposals I am desired to inform you that as steady stated it is not financially possible for the Corporation to assume a liability of the nature involved by the original propohal. The committee would, however, recommend to the Corporation to assume a liability approximately equivalent to the amount contributed by you and your brother.

"Roughly reckoned, a hospital of 80 beds would cost eight lakhs plus five lakhs for the site—13 lakhs in all. Your contribution is six lakhs. This leaves seven lakhs capital to be found by the Corporation. Towards maintenance you propose to contribute the interest on 10 lakhs, i.e., approximately Rs. 45,000. The committee may recommend to the Corporation to contribute Rs. 45,000 a year, on the understanding that the liabilities in respect both of capital and revenue are definitely limited to the amounts stated. A capital of Rs. seven lakhs for the construction and purchase of land will be handed over to the board to be constituted and no increase in the annual maintenance grant of Rs. 45,000 shall be made for the first five years and then only under safeguards such as exist in the case of the N. N. Wadia Maternity Home.

"As for the additional 40 beds the Committee do not see their way to recommend that the Corporation should agree definitely to construct and maintain them after seven years as proposed by you. They are, however, willing to recommend that after seven years, the Corporation should consider the matter and if satisfied that a genuine need for the proposed extension of 40 beds then exists, supply the necessary funds for construction and double its maintenance grant at the earliest possible date. If the Coporation at that time are not satisfied that the extra beds are genuinely needed, it should not be obligatory on them to construct them, as it might be waste of public funds to do so.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

"With regard to your suggestion that the Municipality shall purchase forthwith the land required I am desired to say that it will not be advantageous for the Municipality to purchase the area at once as the hospital when it is erected would not be managed by the Municipality but by a board, to whom it will be necessary to convey the property, if purchased by the Municipality at considerable cost in such transference.

"With regard to the construction of the building the Committee are agreeable to recommend that the work be entrusted to you and your brother on behalf of the board, but the Municipal capital contribution shall be restricted to a capital of Rs. seven lakhs only.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

"As regards the constitution of the board of management the Committee suggest that in as much as the Corporation will be contributing more than you and your brother, the board should consist of eight members, four to be elected by the Corporation and four by your firm.

"I am to request that you and your brother will be so good as to consider these suggestions and communicate to me your decision in the matter by to-morrow evening if possible, so that the Committee may consider your reply at their meeting to be called for Thursday, the 17th instant, and come to some decision before you leave for England."

OFFER WITHDRAWN.

Sir Ness Wadia, in his final reply on the 17th March stated:—"I informed you in my letter of the 11th inst. that my brother Mr. C. N. Wadia and I, after a lengthy discussion, had decided that we were unable to accept your alternative suggestion to reduce the proposed accommodation of the above hospital to a hospital containing 80 beds only for gynaecological and children's cases. The effect of your letter under reply is to leave open the question of increasing the accommodation of the hospital from 80 to 120 beds.

"Under the circumstances it appears to my brother and myself to be useless to prolong this correspondence further, and I accordingly hereby formally intimate to you that the offer of my brother and myself to contribute a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs for the above hospital is hereby withdrawn.

"We regret that the Municipal Corporation have not seen fit to accept our offer which was conceived in the best interests of the city of Bombay, and with a view to increasing its hospital accommodation in accordance with the terms of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, which, as you are aware, contemplated that in connection with any extension of Municipal hospitals, the Municipal Corporation would subscribe one rupee for every rupee subscribed by the public towards the building of the hospital and that upon such extension being built the entire expense of maintenance and administering the hospital would be entirely defrayed by the Municipality.

"In the case of the offer of my brother and myself we went even further than was contemplated by the terms of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund in that we offered to provide an endowment fund of Rs. 10 lakhs giving an annual income of approximately Rs. 45,000, and thereby relieving the Municipality to that extent from its obligations to entirely maintain the hospital."

The Committee in forwarding the correspondence to the Corporation state: "The Committee understand from the Commissioner that, though Sir Ness Wadia and his brother have withdrawn their offer, there is still a possibility of their reconsidering the matter after their return from England. In the meantime, the Committee are of opinion that it would be desirable that the Corporation should endorse the principles enunciated in their chairman's letter to Sir Ness Wadia, dated the 15th March 1927."

---

Sentences of ten years transportation on five, seven years transportation on one and three years, rigorous imprisonment and 700 rupees fine one one and three years rigorous imprisonment on two were passed to-day by Mr. A. K. Asundi, additional Sessions Judge, Poona, the Gultekdi Dacoity Case after the Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty in respect of all the accused.—A. P.

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